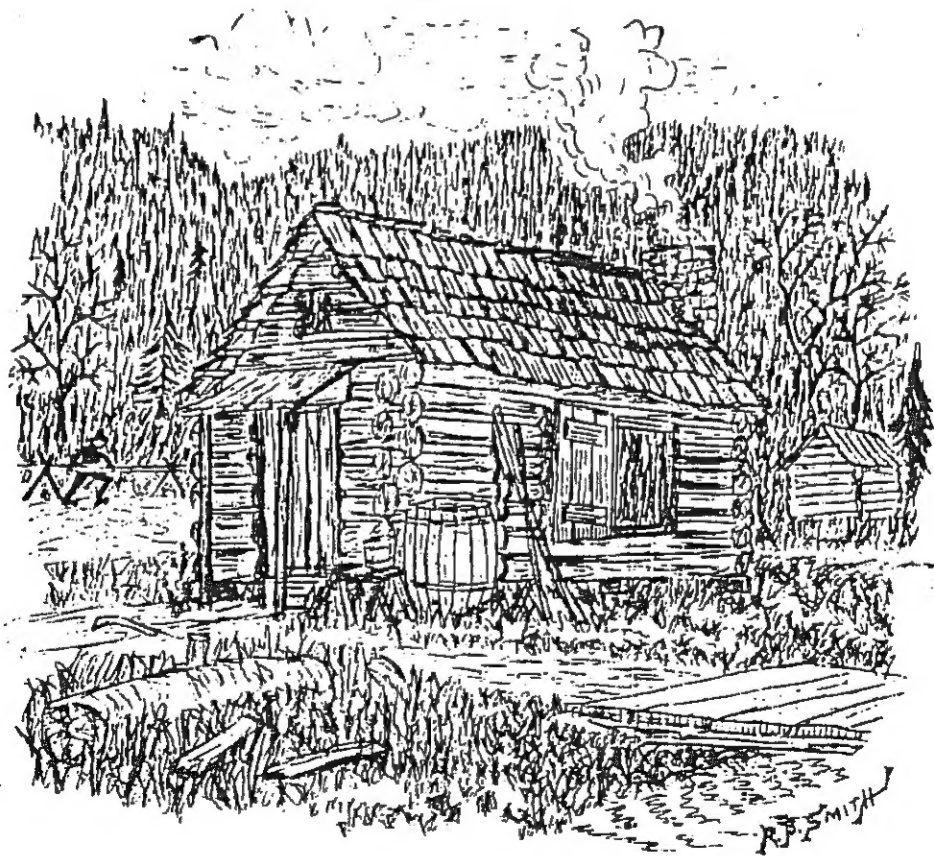


HACKERS CREEK JOURNAL

Vol. VIII

Issue 4



Published by
Hackers Creek Pioneer Descendants
A Historical & Genealogical Society of Lewis Co., W.V.
Organized in 1982

MEMBERSHIP:

"Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area . . . Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream." (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.) We now have over 300 members.

Membership dues begin Oct. 1 and are effective through Sep. 30 of the following year.

\$20.00 for a single or family membership (entitled to one copy of each quarterly) HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL

If interested in becoming a member of H. C. P. D., photocopy this page and return completed form shown here. Use reverse side for listing West Virginia families you seek.

I/We hereby apply for membership in The Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants.

Make checks payable to: Hacker's Creek Pioneers Descendants

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P.O. Box 37

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Surname

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Middle

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(area code) number

I am descended or interested in what families.

() Membership, \$20.00 per fiscal year. (Four quarterly copies of publications)

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ANNUAL GATHERING

We have an annual meeting of members during the month of August of each year. Come and join us and learn about the pioneers. Bring your genealogical materials, pictures, and mementoes and spend a glorious weekend with your cousins.

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23 August 1990

Hi Folks!

Many thanks to the Executive Committee for assuming the responsibilities of the Journal the last two issues. Life has settled down on the home front and I'm happy to be back.

Our 1990 Gathering was a HUGE success. About 145 people were in attendance. You'll find a full report along with business meeting minutes, the treasurer's report and the new budget in this issue.

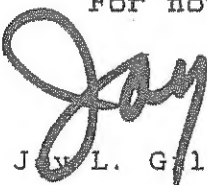
Perhaps the most exciting thing at the Gathering was the establishment of the HCPD Library Endowment Fund. An endowment fund is an account from which the interest ONLY is used with the principal remaining untouched. The Executive Committee hopes our fund will grow to \$25,000 which will provide enough income to maintain our library. Donations in any amount are welcomed. If you have any questions before sending your donation, please contact one of the officers. REMEMBER, we are a charitable organization and all donations are tax deductible.

DUES ARE DUE!!!!!!! Yes, it's that time again. Dues for 1991 are due October 1. This will be the last issue of the Journal you will receive if your dues are not paid prior to January 1.

As I sit here, the news just came across the radio that President Bush has called up the reserves for the crisis in the Middle East. With a son in Germany and a brother aboard the Eisenhower in the Gulf, you can imagine the effect that all of this is having on me. I'm sure there are others of you who are in similar situations. By the time this reaches you, hopefully this will be resolved for the better; whichever way things go, let's all pray for the return to peace and harmony in our nation.

One last item for this letter - the tentative dates for the 1991 Gathering are August 9, 10 and 11.

For now - take care and God bless you all.



Jay L. Galchrist

1990 HCPD GATHERING

We've just returned from West Virginia and the 1990 Gathering of HCPD. As usual, I'm hoarse from too much talking, delighted to have seen so many cousins and cousins of cousins, and all pumped up and rarin' to go with 'ritin' and researchin'; however, this year I'm a little saddened too. Several dear and familiar faces were missing. Where were you, Tressie Hacker, Artie and Marie Hacker and the Hacker Trio - Eleanor, Ruth, and Martha? We knew that Jan Cosgrove had moved to Florida, that Dennis Rodgers had just started a new job in Illinois and Ed Schoolcraft wasn't making the trip this year, that Bill Hayes was working in Ft. Lauderdale, that Charles and May (Straley) White were "gardening" in Maine, that Connie Street "couldn't make it" and that Marty Myers had family obligations. We expected the Egans and family from Louisiana and points east; they never made it - hope it was nothing serious. And, of course, we missed dear Benny Mitchell and Art and Lucille Poss, and the Worthy Straleys, five of our membership who passed away since our last gathering.

Like many of the out-of-state attendees, Chuck and I, with cousin Joyce Chambers and daughter Alicia went to W. Va. early to spend some time researching and roaming the beautiful West Virginia hills. We went down on Tuesday and spent the first couple of nights in the "Teicheira bed and breakfast" before moving to the Wilderness Plantation. Our wanderings this year took us to Hampshire and Hardy counties where we researched in Romney and Moorefield before getting "lost" near Seneca Rocks. With the help of the "Northern Neck Land Grants" compiled by Peggy Shomo Joyner, some input from Dennis Rodgers and information we gathered, I've about pinpointed Moorefield as a "jumping off point" for many of the early settlers on Hacker's Creek. We ended our "free" time with a visit to family in Elkins before returning to Raydine's and a good night's sleep before helping move the library and setting up for the get-together on Thursday.

About 9:30 am Thursday, the helpers began to gather to move the library and both copiers to the fire house. Bill Waggoner, Bill Smith and Earl Balsley provided the trucks; while Irma and her granddaughters numbered boxes and packed for the move, Chuck Gilchrist, Calvin De Haven, Lee Wiseman, Glen Gamble, Bob Smith and Raymond Wolfe, Ed Allman and the truck drivers loaded the boxes. Many hands made the work fun. Meanwhile Maurice was carrying out the tasks of getting the van from the Homemakers, obtaining keys for the fire station, etc. Before long we were packed and on the road. By noon, the library was unloaded (it took fifteen more feet of table space than last year - how it has grown!), tables and chairs were in place and materials arranged.

By lunch time, several others had wandered in. We decided to get good ol' West Virginia hot dogs from T&L. While Irma went for pop, her granddaughter and I made the hot dog run. (Hey, folks, next year remind me to order them with MILD SAUCE; medium is just too hot!)

Following lunch break, several folks assisted with assembling the class materials for Saturday morning's genealogy seminar; others

visited and researched. About 4:00 we broke up and headed for homes and motel rooms to rest awhile.

By 6:00 our reserved table space at the Plantation restaurant was full. Joining us were Reva Bennett and Zoe Stalker (my aunts) from Iowa, Howard and Lucy Bonnett and Ella Maroon all from Illinois, Phil and Char Bush from Ohio, Rocky and Patty Swisher from Virginia, Bill Marsh from Louisiana, Barbara Swisher, Raydine and Joe Teicheira, Maurice Allman, Bob Smith, Calvin and Anna Grace De Haven, and the Bill Smiths all from the hometown area. By the time the Mitch and Vicky Mitchell and their three boys and Ben and Doris Poinsett from Washington, D.C. arrived, the table was full. The food was great, the graham cracker pie was yummy (they ran out before we all got a piece) and the conversation was great.

Conversation and visiting continued at the fire station after supper - until we called it an evening at 9:30 to get some rest for the rest of the weekend's activities.

Friday was a beautiful sunny day - and perfect for the five tours that were conducted by Chuch, Joy and Bob Smith. The Gilchrists took 4 groups to various sites on Hacker's Creek while Bob led an entourage to the now completed Stonewall Jackson Dam. Two seminars, one on frontier life by Carol Schweiker, the directress at Ft. New Salem and another on spinning and weaving by the Wilsons of Running Horse Farm were well attended. Before the day had ended, about 80 persons had registered and spent time visiting, exchanging information and researching.

The evening program was informal. There was a roll call of states represented, some humorous poetry by the HCPD poetess laureate, Anna Grace De Haven, music by the Free Spirits, an informal quiz on Hacker's Creek history and door prizes. Some excitement was caused by a fire alarm during Anna Grace's readings (false alarm). A beautiful cake decorated with a log cabin and punch were served after the program.

On Saturday, we awoke to rain showers but it didn't dampen our spirits. About fifteen persons attended the early morning session on genealogy. At 10:30 the annual business meeting was called to order by president, Maurice Allman. Results of that meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue.

After lunch, with the skies sunny, 22 persons in two vans took a tour to Buckhannon and the Pringle tree and Bushes fort sites. Comments like "I've lived in W. Va. all my life but have never been here" and "When I was a teenager, we used to change our bathing suits in the tree" were heard on the tour.

Saturday night's program began with a welcome by Maurice Allman who introduced Bob Smith, our vice president and program chairman. Following the invocation and pledge to the flag, Bob asked Joy to introduce the Central Connection Cloggers, a group of local girls taking instruction in both modern and mountain clogging. Their dance and enthusiasm was enjoyed by all.

Speaker for the evening was Kenneth Marple who spoke on fraktur art and family record books, Palatines to America and the Marple family tree. Fraktur, a type of colorful art work, was used by early German immigrants to decorate homemade record books of family events; extant record books can be worth as much as \$45,000.

The evening was brought to a close with the presentation of a set of four family group sheet books published by the Palatines to America West Virginia Chapter by its' president,

Approximately 40 members attended Stonecoal United Methodist Church on Sunday morning. Irma Curtis, our librarian and a member of the congregation led the opening services. I gave the children's sermon. This was a special honor since my family has been a part of the congregation since the late 1800's and I attended there as a child.

After lunch at Western Sizzlin', several of us returned to the fire house to pack and move the library back to Weston. You can imagine our surprise to find that the major share of the work had already been accomplished by Bill Smith and Earl Balsley - the tables and chairs were down and everything was packed. It was time for tearful goodbyes and "see you again soon".

SPECIAL THANKS GO TO: Bernadette and Ann and their crew for the delicious meals and lovely flowers that graced the tables; those who helped with the monumental task of moving the library; Barbara McCarty and her crew for presiding over the sales table; Irma Curtis and her library staff for assisting everyone who used the library; anyone who had anything to do with making 1990 another great year!

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN W. MITCHELL

Benjamin W. Mitchell will be remembered by many as the helpful man at the courthouse in Clarksburg who was a walking encyclopedia about the genealogy of nearly everyone in Lewis and Harrison counties.

Ben was born 14 Nov 1918, son of Robert L. and Necie Jenecy (Skinner) Mitchell. He served in Europe during WWII and was a prisoner of war for several years.

He passed away 4 Aug 1990 in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Clarksburg from cancer; he had been hospitalized since June 6.

Ben's first love was the United States of America. He was Mr. Patriotism personified. I'll never forget the expression on his face when he accepted the flag, on behalf of HCPD, from the VFW in Clarksburg a few years ago. I saw pride, respect, and joy.

He carried his maroon P.O.W. hat in his brief case and wore it on many formal occasions. His family displayed his hat under the crest of the American flag on the lid of his coffin. It seemed "right" for it to be there.

According to his family, HCPD had been Ben's life since it was first organized. (Co-founder Betty Graybill was his niece.) A charter member of HCPD, Ben was the first to pre-register for this year's gathering and, just days before his death, told visitors that he was getting out of the hospital to attend. However, he must have realized, near the end, that he would not be able to attend in body because his dues for 1991 arrived the day he died.

Anna Grace DeHaven dedicated the following poem to Ben during Friday evening's program:

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

The flag of our homeland to be cherished in our soul
and buoyed by a heavenly force that never does grow old.
A floating piece of poetry blazing in the sky,
of stars and stripes for purity rippling pride of days gone by.
A voice of glory for security. A symbol of your power.
The blue ordnance of liberty and crimson red for valor.
You floating piece of poetry blazing in the sky.
You speak a language all your own that often makes me cry.

A RESOLVE

When I get growed up to a man
I'm goin' to be a baker
An' wear a funny little cap
An' have a sugar shaker,
An' make fine tarts an' candy cakes
An' pies an' puddin' jelly
And give 'em all away to girls
Like little Nellie Kelly.

When I get growed up to a man
I'm goin' to buy a castle
An' wear a uniform of red
'At has a golden tassel,
An' nen when I walk down the street
With pies and puddin' jelly
You'll see me walkin' side by side
O' little Nellie Kelly

- Hal Lorimer Curtis
1926

Hal L. Curtis (1906-1951) was the great-grandson of William Walker Curtis, grandson of Nathan Curtis and son of L. O. Curtis

PRESIDENT'S NOTES - 9-1-90

Two Historic Events: HCPD took the leadership to assist the inactive Lewis County Bicentennial Commission to regroup and rename itself to be the Lewis County Historic and Preservation Commission (LCHPC) This Commission desires to form Common goals with HCPD and work along side with us.

The LCHPC then presented a sum of money they had to HCPD in the amount of \$5,807.73. They kept \$1,500.00 for themselves. The HCPD Executive Committee recommended to members at large to set aside \$5,800.00 to form an endowment for the maintenance of the HCPD Library.

Endowment: The HCPD members at large then voted to empower the HCPD Executive Committee to establish an Endowment Fund to help maintain the HCPD Library. This decision was made at the HCPD Annual Gathering, August 10,11, 12, 1990, Jane Lew, W.Va., located along Historic Hacker's Creek, Lewis County. As was reviewed at the Gathering, \$5,800.00 is invested in a Certificate of Deposit. The interest received each year from the endowment fund will assist in providing a regional genealogical library in this area.

The Endowment Grows: Three checks in the amount of \$100.00, \$50.00, and \$20.00 have been received. The HCPD Executive Committee thanks the donors and also welcomes additional gifts of any amount from any member and organizations.

Raydine Teicheira retires -and- HCPD says a BiG Thank YoU, Raydine, for your skills, time, devotion, dedication, meeting place and refreshments. She served two years and she has set a new level of high performance not^{only} as secretary-treasurer, but as corresponding secretary to members and prospective members. The President can easily say that "good communication is the heart-beat of successful organizations".

William H. "Bill" Smith: Bill is the newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of HCPD. Welcome aboard, Bill! He and his wife reside in Clarksburg. Bill is no stranger to successful leadership in other organizations in the Clarksburg area.

Questions? Some members asked if the Program Committee and Executive Committee could consider listing speakers, topics, entertainment, Crafts persons, tours, seminars, early so that all members will know the program. "This will be done for 1991!" said Program Chairman, Bob Smith, "by publishing in the Journal and possibly by a special mailing to the members listing the events planned for next year."

Fifteen feet: Librarian Irma Curtis reports that HCPD has 15 feet of additional shelves to hold the added genealogical and historic data compared to the amount we had in 1989 Annual Gathering.

Meals: Burnidette Law and Ann Alderman and their two helpers not only catered delicious meals, but added a touch of beauty with flowers and their (the cooks) touch of excellence both in taste and timely service.


Maurice L. Allman, President

"To be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be ever a child. For what is man's lifetime unless the memory of past events is woven with those of earlier times?" - Cicero

A Fond Adieu ---

It's with mixed feelings that I write my "swan song," since my term of office expires Sept. 30, 1990. When I retired from teaching I thought there would be a big hole in the school system, but discovered, much to my surprise, that it perked along without me. HCPD will profit by having as its new secretary-treasurer Bill Smith (Bob's baby brother) who is certainly a better financial manager than I. Furthermore, I'll still be only a couple of miles away, and hope to continue to help Irma and Maurice when they send up a flare.

The aftermath of a Gathering is always hectic. Putting the library back to rights and doing the paperwork makes us wonder if it's all worth the effort - BUT IT IS! We seemed to have more time for visiting and research this year. The food was spectacular, and was made even more so by the beautifully decorated tables Bernadette and Ann presented.

Seminars and tours were again popular, but even though we cut back on the number of seminars we still heard some comments about conflict of time and interest. Maybe one year we should do just tours and one year just seminars, eh?

Irma wants me to publicly thank the people who helped her so much with the library. I think we should appoint Alberta Dennison our special greeter and guide to users of the library - she did a great job of helping people get the most effective use of materials. I noted on the public library bulletin board yesterday that the library will change hours on September 10. We will probably be unable to open until noon on Tuesdays, so it might be wise to call one of us if you're coming a distance. We will have to meet to decide our new hours.

Joy has had so many queries mailed to her home that I'm sure none of the ones sent to me in the past three months will make this issue. Take heart- they are on tap for the next one. By the way, continue to use P.O. Box 37, Jane Lew, for all mail as it will be our permanent base.

Well -- it's time to thank you all for being so patient with my errors, and I want to tell you how much I've enjoyed meeting so many of you in person and by phone. Don't be surprised if I give you a call if we travel through your area - Joe and I won't be looking for a meal or a bed for a month or two - we'll just say hello to old friends!

Love,



Cousin Raydine

Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants - Annual Business Meeting

August 11, 1990 -- Jane Lew Volunteer Fire Dept.

At 10:30 President Maurice Allman called the meeting to order. Robert Smith pronounced the invocation, and after a tribute to recently deceased member Benjamin Mitchell, the flag salute was led by the president.

Joy Gilchrist moved that the minutes of last year's meeting be accepted as printed. The motion was seconded by John Law. A move to accept the financial report was made by Henry Bowers and seconded by Joy Gilchrist. Both motions passed.

Vice President Robert Smith spoke about the enormous task undertaken last winter in copying and indexing Lewis county marriage bonds from 1816 to 1865. The index may be published by Bob and Howard Bonnett at a later date.

Editor Joy Gilchrist reminded members to submit material for publication in the Journal.

Irma Curtis reported on the status of the library. The card index is now complete, and she is looking for volunteers to help man the desk. At present the library is open on Tuesday and Saturday but hours could be expanded if enough people volunteer.

Secretary-Treasurer Raydine teicheira reported on membership which is 330 at present. Many new members are from the southwest and far west which indicates that an active member is spreading the word, or a library has our material.

Joy Gilchrist, as chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers who make up the voting members of the executive committee: President- Maurice Allman; Vice-president - Robert Smith; Secretary-Treasurer- William Smith; Editor - Joy Gilchrist; Past-president - Barbara McCarty. Raydine Teicheira moved that the slate be accepted, Joyce Chambers seconded, and the motion was passed unanimously.

Maurice Allman presented a recommendation from the executive committee as follows;
"In order to avoid use of endowed monies for general expenses the Executive Committee recommends to the membership-at-large that said committee be empowered to establish an endowment fund for a permanent repository for genealogical and historical materials."

He further explained that a historic preservation committee in Weston had given us a sum of money which will be safeguarded by the above recommendation. Earl Balsley moved for acceptance, Henry Bowers seconded, and the motion passed.

The president introduced several members who had published works in the past year.

Bob Smith mentioned that the Stonewall Jackson Lake Foundation had offered the possibility of a boat trip for members next year if enough people are interested.

Ed Allman moved for adjournment at 11:50 A.M. Meeting was adjourned by the president.

Submitted,

Raydine Teicheira
Secretary-Treasurer

HCPD MATERIALS FOR SALE

Issues of past Journals - \$15.00 per set
non-members - 25.00 per set
single copies - 6.00 (plus postage)

Early Families 5-Generation Charts - vol. I - \$15.00
vol.II - 15.00

Yesteryears- excerpts from Weston - vol.I - \$10.00
newspapers vol.II - 13.00
set - 20.00

Maps of Historic Sites on Hacker's Creek - large- \$6.50
small - 4.00

Emblem of HCPD, lapel pin - \$4.00

Blue Tee-shirt w/ HCPD and WV logo (state size) - \$8.00

All prices include postage.

Mail order to: HCPD
P.O. Box 37
Jane Lew, WV 26378

Seminar - Leader, Carol Schweiker, Director of Fort New Salem

Ms. Schweiker introduced her program by speaking about the fact that items in everyday use may become antiques and valuable in a monetary and personal way. Changes in attitudes, sentimental values determine the life of objects - example, a flat iron was a necessity to great-grandmother, a door-stop to grandmother, an object for tole painting for mother, and a valuable antique to daughter who restored it to its original appearance.

Ms. Schweiker portrayed a pioneer housewife who moved with her bridegroom from New Jersey to the valley of Virginia. Mr. Smith died of blood poisoning from a cut on his leg, leaving her with small children. She remarried, to Mr. Hite, a widower with five children. When she was 42, he died of lock-jaw. She married a third time, to Mr. Cottrell, a younger man who added his three babies to her brood.

Now she is again a widow, ready to travel on to Texas with her daughter and family and must choose the keepsakes she will be able to take with her.

Ms. Schweiker detailed the everyday life of a pioneer housewife. She recommended Conrad Richter's trilogy - The Trees, The Fields, The Town for reading.

Seminar - Leaders, Amos and Judy Wilson, owners of Running Horse and Running Horse Yarn Shop.
FARM

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson wore authentic clothing of the Virginia pioneers who spun, wove and sewed all of their clothing. They brought a small loom and a large spinning wheel to demonstrate how the work was done. They explained the different kinds of wool and their uses, showing examples of wool from their own sheep. They also discussed methods and materials used in dyeing the cloth. Their merino sheep produce the soft wool prized for undergarments. They brought an angora rabbit and demonstrated how to "harvest" hair to be woven into fine wool.

The session closed with a "hands-on" session which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

Seminar - Leaders, Joy Gilchrist and Joyce Chambers

Joy and Joyce provided a workshop which was informative and helpful to both the beginner and the experienced researcher. They distributed a packet of forms and materials which contains material useful everyone in the field. New members came away from the session with new sources for research, and veterans renewed enthusiasm for further study.

GATHERING: Friday evening session.

At 7:30 P.M. members met for an informal session. They thoroughly enjoyed music by the Free Spirits, a musical group from the Jane Lew area. Joy Gilchrist was leader of the get-together, which featured introductions, quizzes and conversation. After punch and cake were served the meeting adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

Saturday evening session.

The evening opened with entertainment by the Central West Virginia Cloggers, a group of pre-teen girls under the direction of Sheila Frazier of Jane Lew.

Nancy Jackson displayed antique quilts and explained the family connections.

Kenneth Marple was the featured speaker of the evening. He spoke of the movement of German immigrants from the Palatinate to the eastern United States, and of ^{how} nearly German was chosen as the national language. The measure was defeated in the House by only one vote, and never reached the Senate. He told of the founding of Palatines to America (PALAM) and of the WV chapter. He also showed slides of Fraktur art, reminding people that such artwork is very valuable and rare.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Garletts were present, and Mrs. Garletts (an officer in PALAM) presented HCPD with a four-volume set of records as a gift.

After refreshments the session ended at 11:00 P.M.

Sunday Morning.

Approximately forty members attended the Stonecoal Methodist Church. The lay leader was HCPD member Irma Curtis who introduced HCPD members to the congregation. Joy Gilchrist conducted children's time, and it was a thrill for many members to sit where their ancestors had worshipped many years ago. We thank the congregation for being so kind and welcoming to our group.

Joy Gilchrist will be the guest speaker at the fall meeting of the "West Virginia Chapter of The Palatines To America" on Oct. 20, 1990. The meeting will be held in the Banquet Room of the Ponderosa Steak House off I-79 at the Meadowbrook Mall entrance. Starting at 10:00 A.M., Joy will hold a seminar on "Beginning Genealogy". At noon we will break for a buffet luncheon. At 1:00 P.M., Joy will speak on "Immigration to North Central West Virginia" and the actions of the "6th. West Virginia Cavalry" during the Civil War. At 3:00 P.M. the fall business meeting of the W.Va. Chapter of Palatines to America will be held. A \$10 fee will be charged to cover registration and buffet luncheon. Make checks payable to W.V. Chapter of Palatines to America, 572 Plymouth Ave. Morgantown, WV 26505 or pay at the door. All HCPD members are invited with the interested public.

Don C. Garletts and Robert Smith
Chairpersons

B A L A N C E S H E E T

HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS

as of September 30, 1989

ASSETS		

CURRENT ASSETS		
CASH IN BANK	\$9,350.63	
INVENTORY	3,217.42	

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		\$12,568.05
FIXED ASSETS		
EQUIPMENT	\$1,910.00	
ACCUMULATED DEPR. EQUIP.	0.00	

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		1,910.00
OTHER ASSETS		
OTHER ASSETS	\$1,700.00	

TOTAL OTHER ASSETS		1,700.00

TOTAL ASSETS	\$16,178.05	
	=====	
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL		

LIABILITIES		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	\$0.00	
PREPAID MEMBERSHIPS	2,565.00	
PREPAID PUBLICATIONS	60.00	

TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$2,625.00
CAPITAL		
NET WORTH	\$10,204.56	
CURRENT PERIOD EXCESS	3,348.49	

TOTAL CAPITAL		13,553.05

LIABIL. & CAPIT	\$16,178.05	
	=====	

Approved Barbara Swisher McCarty
Executive Committee

Alberta Wonnison
[Signature]

TRACING MILITARY RECORDS OF SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN WARS

For pensions of U. S. soldiers of any war from the Revolution to the Spanish-American War, write:

General Services Administration
National Archives - 8th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20408

and request form no. GSA-7296, "Request for Military Records". Upon receipt follow instructions. Be sure to ask for a search of all records: pension, military service record and bounty land warrant. Information that can be gleaned from these records: physical description of individual; parents; children; spouse; birth, death and marriage dates; friends and neighbors of the serviceman; and, if your lucky, family Bible records.

For records of Revolutionary militia and State Line troops of Virginia, write Virginia State Library, Archives Division, Richmond, VA 23219. Some texts to assist you in search for Virginia soldiers (remember West Virginia was not a state until 1863):

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS, VIRGINIA by Gaius Marcu Brumbaugh,
Genealogical Pub Co., Baltimore 1967
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF VIRGINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION by John
H. Gwathmey, Genealogical Pub Co., Baltimore 1973
VIRGINIA SOLDIERS OF 1776, 3 vols, by Louis A. Burgess,
Genealogical Pub. Co., Baltimore, 1973

For Civil War records of Union soldiers, write to the National Archives, address above. For pension records of Confederate soldiers of Virginia, write:

Pension Clerk
Department of Accounts and Purchases
Richmond, VA

Large libraries have the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE CIVIL WAR (known as the War of the Rebellion). The records are often referred to as the OR or the ORN. They were prepared in four series; use the main index to locate subject by series and volume; use index at back of the volume to locate the page on which subject appears.

An excellent book to assist you in looking up a Civil War record is:

TRACING YOUR CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR by Bertyrn Hawathorne Groene
Winston-Salem, NC, John F. Blair, 1973

For records of all wars from World War I, write to:

National Personnel Records Center
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132

Be sure to state your relationship to the soldier and your reason for requesting the material, since some of these records may not be available to the general public.

You may also be able to get a copy of an individual's draft registration for World War I by writing to:

Federal Archives and Records Center
GSA
East Point, GA 30344

Two books available from the Government Printing Office:

GUIDE TO FEDERAL ARCHIVES RELATING TO THE CIVIL WAR - Beers
GUIDE TO ARCHIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF
AMERICA

Write to United States Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government
Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

CIVIL WAR PHOTOS

If you loan your photo of a Civil War veteran for copying, the Department of the Army will send you a complimentary 8x10 copy. Their goal is to have a likeness of as many Civil War soldiers as possible. They will be catalogued and available for future researchers. Include all identifying information that you know such as name, rank, unit and dates of birth and death, and places lived. Write first so they can send a franked mailing label for sending your photos. This will be free postage. Write to:

Michael J. Winey
Department of the Army
US Army Military Institution
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5009

Submitted to HCJ from Jolene Scott Bracken, Bradenton, FL
from Black Hills Nuggets, the Nov 1989 Erie County OGS Newsletter
, and the July Issue, Florida Chapter, OGS Newsletter

CUNNINGHAM - COSGROVE

FOR SALE: Cunningham-Cosgrove book written and compiled by Mrs. Roy (Janet Roby) Cosgrove. This is a continuation of Kenneth and Marjorie Blechs' book, "Over-Fork-Over" which covered Cunningham's in West Virginia. My book covers Ohio, Pennsylvania and points west. Included also is chart following Cunningham line to Adam, photos of Cunningham Castle in Scotland, charts showing our relationship to the following presidents: Warren G. Harding; Richard M. Nixon; James E. Carter; and Gerald R. Ford. Also Prince Charles and Lady Diane of England and Daniel Boone. Enclosed also is a bookmark of one of the 4 plaids of the clan. 85 pages, 74 photos with Index. \$35.00 postage, packing included.

Make checks payable to Roy T. Cosgrove and send to:

Mrs. Janet Cosgrove
P.O. Box 6321
Ocala, FL 32678

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To order: send check or money order to Doris P. Poinsett, 5920 31st Place, NW, Washington, DC 20015, in the amount of \$45 per copy which includes all shipping costs. Allow three to four weeks for delivery.

THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
JOHN THEODORE SCHIEFER
(1830-1864)
LEWIS COUNTY HERO - CIVIL WAR TRAGEDY
by
William Foster Hayes III

PART VI
(CONTINUED)

On Monday, September 1, 1862, John Theodore Schiefer was one of 87 men of Lewis Co who were mustered into the U. S. Army at Henry Butcher's farm, near Weston. They signed their enlistment papers, formed ranks and marched through a steady rain to Clarksburg, where they entrained on the B & O to Wheeling. This group would henceforth be known as Company B, 15th West Virginia Regiment of Infantry Volunteers. The 15th West Virginia was formed under Colonel Maxwell McCaslin (Thomas N. Morris was his Lieut. Col., Milton Wells was his Major and drillmaster). Co. B was to have as its commander Captain Michael Egan. Eleven more Lewis Countyans would join this company at a later date.

One week later, Co. D, 15th WV Inf Vol was mustered in at the same spot under Captain Jasper Peterson. 70 Lewis Countyans made up the initial Co. D roster, would be joined later by 27 more.

John Theodore Schiefer would belong to Co. B 15th WV for the rest of his life. His officers would be:

Capt. Egan, Michael - age 36 (captured '64, escaped)
1st. Lieut. Nicholas, William J. - age 27 (promoted
to Captain of Co. D '63)

1st Lieut. Detamore, John W. - age 36 (wounded, discharged)
2nd Lieut. Powers, Patrick - age 26

John Theodore Schiefer

His noncoms would be:

- 1st Sgt. May, Lawrence - age 38
- 2nd Sgt. Belt, Hedgman - age 28
- Sgt. Davis, James T. - age 30 (sick)
- Sgt. Fisher, George A. - age 18
- Sgt. Ward, John D. - age 21
- Corp. Brown, Thomas - age 31 (wounded)
- Corp. Bush, John J. - age 35
- Corp. Ellis, James F. - age 23 (captured, died in Salisbury)
- Corp. Hitt, Joseph W. - age 30 (killed in action)
- Corp. Malia, Patrick - age 25
- Corp. Moneypenny, T. W. - age 21
- Corp. Montgomery, Henry - age 34 (captured)
- Corp. Rohrbough, A. E. - age 25
- Corp. Wood, A. J. - age 33 (promoted to Sgt.)

His wagoner would be:

- Tanner, John - age 59

And the men:

- Pvt. Adams, Isaac - age 48 (discharged disabled)
- Pvt. Arbogast, Daniel - age 27
- Pvt. Bailey, Albert - age 20
- Pvt. Bailey, Philander - age 18 (died of measles)
- Pvt. Bowan, John E. - age 18 (deserted)
- Pvt. Brown, Jesse - age 34
- Pvt. Burkhammer, Joseph - age 18 (discharged disabled)
- Pvt. Burns, Patrick - age 21
- Pvt. Bush, Henry H. - age 21 (captured, died in Andersonville)
- Pvt. Butcher, Michael E. - age 23 (discharged disabled)
- Pvt. Carney, Michael - age 26 (discharged disabled)
- Pvt. Clark, John - age 25 (deserted)
- Pvt. Conrad, George W. - age 29
- Pvt. Crawford, Joseph - age 18 (captured)
- Pvt. Crowl, John W. - age 25
- Pvt. Cutright, Isaac - age 25
- Pvt. Dailey, Charles - age 19 (died)
- Pvt. Davis, Lorenzo L. - age 19
- Pvt. Davis, William H. - age 35 (sick)
- Pvt. Dinsmore, John A. - age 26
- Pvt. Dodson, Charles E. - age 18
- Pvt. Doory, John - age 32
- Pvt. Finster, Simon - age 39 (wounded)
- Pvt. Fisher, Jacob C. - age 37
- Pvt. Gaston, James - age 22
- Pvt. Hacker, William G. - age 22 (discharged disabled)
- Pvt. Hall, Joseph - age 43 (wounded)
- Pvt. Hanson, Charles W. - age 20 (sick)

John Theodore Schiefer

Pvt. Hines, Thomas - age 18 (killed in action)
Pvt. Horan, Kieran - age 23 (killed in action)
Pvt. Jenkins, Joseph - age 18
Pvt. Jewell, Albert - age 46 (discharged disabled)
Pvt. Jones, Benjamin S. - age 23 (sick)
Pvt. Knapp, William T. - age 31 (wounded)
Pvt. Lamb, Skidmore - age 22
Pvt. Laurell, John - age 27 (captured)
Pvt. Literal, James - age 18 (deserted)
Pvt. McCudden, James - age 23 (wounded)
Pvt. McManus, Patrick - age 21
Pvt. Means, Calvin - age 30
Pvt. Means, Isaac - age 38 (died of wounds)
Pvt. Money penny, Albert - age 29 (sick)
Pvt. Money penny, Henry - age 28 (captured)
Pvt. Money penny, James - age 18
Pvt. Money penny, Napoleon - age 22 (died of fever)
Pvt. Money penny, William - age 37 (wounded)
Pvt. Murphy, John W. - age 18 (deserted)
Pvt. Newcomb, John - age 43
Pvt. Nicholas, Carr - age 19
Pvt. Nicholas, M. C. - age 28
Pvt. Patton, Hinton - age 21
Pvt. Pletcher, Jacob - age 24 (captured)
Pvt. Pletcher, Jonathan - age 27 (discharged disabled)
Pvt. Pletcher, William H. - age 24 (captured)
Pvt. Plunkett, James - age 18 (wounded)
Pvt. Rohrbough, John G. - age 19 (wounded)
Pvt. Shearer, Andrew - age 27 (died of wounds)
Pvt. Shearer, Henry - age 35 (died of wounds)
Pvt. Sheiffer, John T. - age 32 (captured, died in Danville)
(note spelling)
Pvt. Shoulders, Jacob L. - age 24 (died of fever)
Pvt. Simmons, Wash - age 25 (sick)
Pvt. Sleeth, Adam C. - age 25 (discharged disabled)
Pvt. Sneed, Achilles H. - age 28 (captured)
Pvt. Sprouse, William - age 25 (deserted)
Pvt. Steinbeck, George W. - age 19 (wounded)
Pvt. Swecker, Manley - age 19
Pvt. Taylor, James - age 30 (deserted)
Pvt. Turner, Johnson - age 33
Pvt. Waldeck, F. M. - age 21
Pvt. Ward, Henry M. - age 19
Pvt. West, Alexander - age 28
Pvt. West, Charles - age 26 (sick)

John Theodore Schiefer

Pvt. West, George - age 38 (died of wounds)
Pvt. Wilkinson, Joshua S. - age 21 (captured)
Pvt. Woofter, Albert - age 18 (captured, died)

Co. B 15th WV was uniquely tall. Seventeen men were of height 6 ' or over, six were 6'2", and one man, Daniel Arbogast, was 6'5½". "Big Dan" was the butt of many jokes. He was slow-moving, ingenuous, affable and not neat by nature. Everyone told him he would stand out and be the first one shot by the Johnny Rebs, but he was one of those who came back to his wife unharmed. He was told the ladies wouldn't go for him because he was too sloppy a dresser, but the ladies stood close to Big Dan with their mouths agape. He was told the civilians would be frightened of his fearsome size, but the civilians all took pity on him and offered him chickens, pies, cool drinks and warm knitted mittens. Big Dan, it seems, always had the last laugh.

The men also got many laughs out of the speech of one of their corporals, Lawrence May. From Germany, May mangled the English language and its pronunciation. Bi-lingual John Theodore Schiefer used to interpret for May and coach him on pronouncing his orders. Captain Egan, in his narrative memoirs, singled out Lawrence May as the best soldier in the company. May also returned to his wife in one piece.

Michael Egan, Captain of Co. B 15th WV, was born in the County of West Meath, Ireland, 1824. Served in the Royal Irish Constabulary 1845-54. Emigrated to America 1854, located in Lewis County. In 1856, he married Anna Elizabeth Gegan of Liverpool, England. Had 3 children: Thomas, Maria Anne and William O. With his military background he was soon asked to head a battalion of the Virginia Militia of Lewis County.

Egan was a natural to lead a company of infantry. Articulate, quick-witted, outspokenly patriotic, and experienced in military ways, he told his men they were not going to fall into the trap of "most Union soldiers." He said that good old American individualism would serve them well as civilians, but now that they were in the Army not only would they have to be good fighters but also good soldiers. He said their natural dislike of military rules and regulations would only put them at a grave disadvantage in battles against the Confederate Army. Egan impressed on

John Theodore Schiefer

them the need for esprit de corps, discipline, responsibility, tireless effort and unceasing vigilance.

The grumbled and muttered as they drew their first issue of uniforms:

"Trousers of sky-blue kersey (heavy wool), plain without stripe or welt, no cuffs."

"Single-breasted frock coat of dark blue kersey, without plaits (pleats), skirt extending one-half the distance from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee; one row of nine buttons on the breast, placed at equal distances; stand-up collar to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom and then to slope up and backward at a 30-degree angle on each side; cuffs pointed above the wrists; collar and cuffs edged with a cord or welt of cloth, sky-blue in color."

"Fatigue uniform: sack coat of dark blue flannel, made loose, falling collar, 4 brass eagle buttons down the front."

"Hat of black felt: width of brim 3½", height of crown 6½".

"Fatigue cap of dark blue cloth, with leather visor."

"Shoes low-cut, square-toed, heels broad and low, soles broad (the soles were of such poor quality their average life-span was 30 days!)."

"Socks of shoddy (reclaimed wool)."

"Underwear: mud-colored cotton shirts and nainsook (muslin) drawers."

"Cravat: black upper leather, tapering from 3" width at top to 1" at bottom."

"Shirt: flannel."

"Belt: black leather, to circle waist, rise from right hip over left shoulder, medallions center front."

"Gloves: white flannel."

"Overcoat: sky-blue kersey; standing collar; single-breasted; burlap lining down to waist; 5 large buttons (Eagle with "I" for Infantry in the box) in front, 6 smaller buttons on cape; cape 14" long in back; coat to fall to half the distance of the calf. To be turned in at beginning of spring campaign."

"Poncho: of rubberized cloth or coated fabric, 45" by 79", hemmed and reinforced, weight 3 lb."

The men of Co. B 15th WV groaned and laughed at each other, especially at Big Dan Arbogast, as the Quartermaster had

John Theodore Schiefer

no uniform to fit him. The issue continued with a knapsack and canteen. The knapsack was of painted canvas, to be worn on the back, with "Co. B 15th WV" stencilled on the rear, containing one gray double woolen blanket (7' by 5½'), a rubber blanket and a canvas shelter-half. When troops were in the field each soldier was expected to carry his own ammunition (40 rounds in a cartridge box, 20 in his pockets), rations (hardtack, instant coffee, sugar, bacon, salt) for 8 days, one change of underclothing, canteen of water, tin cup.

Accoutrements consisted of a cartridge-box belt, to which were attached: cartridge-box sling, cartridge-box, cap-box and bayonet scabbard. The canteen (not officially an accoutrement) was also attached to this belt. The canteen, by the way, was made of tin (8" by 2½"), with an outer covering of dark blue woolen cloth, held with a cork stopper and metal cap. A canvas haversack (13" by 12½") was slung over the right shoulder; it rested on the left hip with a tin cup buckled on the outside, stenciled with the soldier's company and regiment designations.

Co. B 15th WV men were issued a U. S. Rifled Musket, Model 1861, made by Springfield. It was a percussion rifle, 58½" long, muzzle-loading, caliber .58. The rifle barrel was 40" long. This rifle, with its 18" socket bayonet and dark black walnut stock, weighed 10 lbs. It cost \$14.93 to manufacture, was comprised of 53 pieces including bayonet and ramrod, all parts interchangeable. 643,500 were used by the Union Army in the course of the Civil War. I have in my possession one of the caliber .58 "minié" balls which was picked up some years ago at Antietam.

In semi-permanent camp, the men generally lived in tents provided for them -- often the Sibley tent, patterned after the Indian wigwam, holding a dozen or more men. That meant they could carry a light pack wherever they went, musket-rifle and equipment weighing only about 15 pounds. But when they were on the march, they had to carry all their belongings. Including the musket this was a load of 45 pounds.

Egan saw to the billeting of his men on Wheeling Island, watched carefully as they were uniformed and outfitted, studied them as they sweated through their initial close-order drills, presented them for official mustering-in

John Theodore Schiefer

on Wednesday, September 10th, 1862. The roster of Co. B 15th WV was comprised of Americans, Germans and Irishmen -- and one Englishman, Joseph Hall.

Egan was told he had about a month to whip them into shape. He had them on the parade ground, smartly stepping through their paces in front of gaggles of patriotic female spectators who smilingly cheered them on. He pushed them hard on the use and care of their muskets, spending serious time in target practice. He gave them rudiments of handling bayonets, but felt the day of hand-to-hand fighting had come to an end. He emphasized the learning of drum rolls -- there were over 50 -- tantamount to bugle calls in our Army today. He took them on marches with pull packs, often bivouacking overnight. He imparted his own fervent patriotism, but ever a pragmatist also gave them old-soldier's wisdom -- spontaneous "Egan's Maxims." Here are some:

Eat a potato every day. Did you ever see an Irish pig that wasn't quick and mean?

Do not lose your bayonet. It has many uses, such as pounding the kernels of coffee in a tin cup, as a candlestick, to dig potatoes, or as a tent pin.

Learn to shoot and you won't have to worry about using your bayonet.

Weather permitting, do not sleep in your clothes. Hang them in a dry, airy spot. Beware of thievery.

Do not steal anything from civilians. Remember your own family. If you need something, buy it. This includes fence-rails for firewood.

Learn your drum-rolls. Reaction to them must be automatic, like a reflex.

Do not throw away your hardtack (it was rationed in 3" by 3" biscuits). Though it is made of plain flour and water, it is surprisingly nutritious and may be eaten in many different ways: toasted, soaked in coffee, crumbled in soup, soaked in cold water then fried in meat fat, sweetened with condensed milk and sugar, etc.

Do not use your haversack lining (coated fabric) to clean your musket. Your food will keep better and longer if it is not in contact with the canvas. Also the lining will keep rain from your food supply. Put your food in separate packages.

Packrat your food. You never know, in the army, when or where your next meal will be.

Sell your Bowie knife. It will only get in your

John Theodore Schiefer

way. Carry a Navy jack-knife for all purposes except eating. Carry a small-size knife, fork and spoon for meals and wash them after every use.

You have been issued a manual called Infantry Tactics (by Winfield Scott). Read it, then read it again. If you don't read well, get somebody to read it to you.

Carry a matchbox filled with large single matches. Wrap the match box in oilcloth.

Carry a messspan for meals. Keep it clean.

Do not throw away your poncho. Not only will it shield you from rain, it can also be used to keep your playing-cards water-tight and later may be used as a fine table for playing poker, cribbage, euchre and whist.

Keep your facial hair neat. Carry a razor and strop and a small mirror.

Ask your favorite lady to make you a gift of some nice soap and a soap-box to keep it in. You will find that the soap issued to you for personal hygiene is better suited to washing your underclothing.

Only soak your socks. If you scrub them with any vigor they will fall apart.

Carry a length of rope. A minimum of 7' in length. You cannot create your shelter tent without it.

Carry a toothbrush. Use it. When on the march carry it in the buttonhole of your shirt the better to sweeten the taste. If you lose your toothbrush, a hickory twig will be your best substitute until you get a replacement.

Do not carry a watch. It will be stolen. You do not need to know the time. Listen for the drum rolls. The drum will tell you when to rise, eat, attack, salute the flag and retire.

Sleep on top of your wallet, and whenever possible on your musket. Tie the strings of your shoes around your great toe, especially when they are new.

Carry an ink-bottle, pen and paper for writing letters. If you don't write well, have someone teach you how. It's never too late to learn.

Carry shoe-blackening and shoe-brush, and use them. Not only will your shoes fare better in inclement weather, you will look grand in the daguerreotypes.

Use the latrine. Be considerate therein.

To sound like Regular Army veterans use the following terminology:

John Theodore Schiefer

<u>Item</u>	<u>Name</u>
Eggs	Cackleberries
Pancakes	Stovelids
Coffee	Mud
(strong) Tea	Lye
Sugar	Sand
Beans	Strawberries
Tapioca Pudding	Fish Eggs
Body Lice	Traveling Dandruff

Egan not only kept Co. B 15th WV laughing, he also kept them purposely informed about war tactics. He discribed, for instance, how the Battle of Antietam, MD (Southern name: Sharpsburg), had been a massacre for both sides. Which it was. Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, the bloodiest single day of the entire War, saw McClellan and Burnside lose 12,500 Union men while Lee and Jackson lost 13,700 Confederates. McClellan's delays and indecisiveness again lost several opportunities to end the War. Lee retired from the field and retreated to Bunker Hill and Winchester, but who could claim success when that one day's casualties totaled 26,200?

Egan told them to study such battles and learn how not to get themselves killed. He discribed in indelicate detail two more recent battles while the company was still at Wheeling awaiting orders. The Battle of Corinth, MS, October 3rd and 4th, 1862, where Grant lost 2,500 to Confederate General Earl Van Dorn's 4,200. And the Battle of Chaplin Hills, KY (Southern name: Perryville), October 8th, 1862, where Union General Buell lost 4,200 to Confederate General Braxton Bragg's 3,400.

The men came to see that the war machines were grinding up soldiers with an awful quickness. Modern warfare was different with its new rifles, artillery, ironclad warships, machine guns (crank-operated) which could fire many bullets without reloading. The old ways of "form ranks and press forward" didn't work any more. It was often suicide. Michael Egan was right: bayonets were becoming outmoded, if not useless. From now it was a war of attrition: "Kill 'til the last man is standing; that man shall be declared winner."

And this was the fight John Theodore Schiefer and Co. B 15th WV were about to enter. They were sitting ducks.

John Theodore Schiefer

Every engagement would be Russian Roulette. The odds were not favorable.

Their orders arrived. Co. B 15th WV had been assigned to the Railroad Division. Their first job was to guard and protect the B & O Railroad, desperately needed as an open supply link between the Union's eastern and western forces. They departed Saturday, October 18th, arriving New Creek, VA, on Sunday, October 19th, 1862. The New Creek Station is now the town of Keyser, in Mineral Co, WV, right on the Maryland border, 80 miles east by northeast of Weston.

Late in October, 1862, Grant began to gather forces and supplies at Grand Junction, TN. His ultimate goal was the Confederate bastion on the Mississippi River, the City of Vicksburg, MS. Whoever occupied Vicksburg controlled the Mississippi River, and whoever controlled the Mississippi controlled the West.

Lincoln was impressed by Grant's ability as a general, the ability to see a job through, move on his adversary, quickly take advantage of his opportunities, pursue to victory. He was gravely disappointed in the poor records of his eastern generals. When warned that Grant was inclined to drink too much whiskey, Lincoln's reply was, "Find out what brand he drinks and send some to my other generals!" Early in November, 1862, he announced several changes in command.

The most important was the most difficult. On November 5th, Lincoln removed General McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac, and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside. "Little Mac" shrugged his shoulders, gave an impassioned farewell speech to his troops and departed, ever idolized by them.

The fall weather was glorious. Following the heavy rain which fell on the recruits marching north from Weston to Clarksburg, the days of September, October and November were sunny, warm and pleasant. On November 20th, Co. B 15th WV got their first taste of Army life in the rain. The tents soaked quickly and flapped in the wind, fires were difficult to maintain, powder got wet, muskets became rusty, wet wool uniforms sagged with a cold dead weight, roads turned into mud.

John Theodore Schiefer

Instead of letting up, each day the rain increased and the thermometer dropped. Guard duty along the railroad suddenly meant wearing every stitch of uniform issued: 2 pairs of socks, 2 sets of underwear, shirt, coat, overcoat, poncho. On November 25th, the temperature dropped to below 20° and the rain became a blinding furious snow-storm. The wet ground turned to patches of slippery-wet ice. Soles decomposed and fell off the shoes, so that the men had to spend their off-duty hours scrounging something to make shoes out of. They tore up blankets, hunted in the woods for animals to skin, stuffed paper under their feet, wrapped rope around them. The Quartermaster soon ran out of replacements altogether. The foot-soldiers had cold feet.

Winter had arrived. And also, at the height of the ice and howling wind and deep-drifting snow, so did Amanda Smith Schiefer's baby. This was my grandmother, born in a blizzard on Thursday, November 27th, 1862, at Bush's Mills, not far from Roanoke, Lewis Co, VA. And the weather stayed rainy and cold and snowy and slushy for the first month of her life.

Word was sent immediately to John Theodore Schiefer that his baby had been born. Captain Egan honored the alleged agreement with Gen. McClellan, and obliged with a 3-week pass. On Monday, December 22nd, 1862, the clouds cleared away, the sun came out ("smiling, as though it had never been absent"), Co, B 15th WV marched out under full pack to their new Regimental Headquarters at Sir John's Run, VA, "Defences Upper Potomac, 8th Army Corps, Middle Department," -- and John Theodore Schiefer gave his gear to the Company Wagoner, John Tanner, to transport for him, set off by train for home.

The sobering news of the day was that the Battle of Fredericksburg, VA, December 13th, 1862, had been a disaster for the Union, a crushing blow in which McClellan's replacement General Burnside had lost 12,700 men in defeat, while Lee lost 5,300 in victory. Burnside's men, sent in in repeated suicidal attacks, were piled high, corpse-upon-corpse, next to the stone wall they had been asked to take.

John Theodore arrived home in time to celebrate Christmas '62 with his family, a joyous reunion after 4 months' separation. He and Amanda named their baby, as per agreement, Martha

John Theodore Schiefer

McClellan Schiefer, to be called "Mattie." Their time went swiftly. They decided to have pictures taken to commemorate this wonderful time together. Taking advantage of the pretty December weather, John Theodore and Amanda rode into Weston and got themselves photographed, she in a suit she'd made for herself, he in his Army fatigue uniform. The photos following this page are the pictures taken that day.

The rest of the time together was spent visiting Smiths, Schiefers, Whetzels and the Mathews neighbors, as well as the families of Theodore's Co. B 15th WV compatriots. There was news to deliver and gather, letters to transfer, photos to carry, and a few belated Christmas gifts to distribute, to say nothing of hugs and tears.

Like most soldiers, Theodore told the home-folks it wasn't too bad out there. But news soon made the rounds of the last great engagements of 1862: The Battle of Stone's River, TN (Southern name: Murfreesboro), December 30th to January 3rd, 1863. The Weston Herald had stopped being published in May, 1861, but the bad news seemed to blow in on the wind. The fighting at Stone's River was bitter and bloody, attack and counterattack. A tactical victory for Confederate General Braxton Bragg, yet he lost 11,700 men. Union General William S. Rosecrans lost 13,000, but could not be driven from the field.

John Theodore and Amanda and their giggling children rode from home to home, bringing news of loved ones, but also carrying Theo's rifle in case they encountered bushwhackers. The War careened its deadly work into 1863.

Following the December, 1862 photographs of John Theodore and Amanda I shall include a map to show his route, the general distances, etc.

* * *

END OF PART VI

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(following the map on p. 63)

John Theodore Schiefer



Pvt. John Theodore Schiefer, Co. B 15th WV - Weston, WV, Dec. 1862



Amanda Smith Schell - Photo Dec. 1862, Weston, Lewis Co,

John Theodore Schiefer

[1862]



DEED OF THOMAS HUSE/HUES (HUGHES) TO JONATHEN SIMPSON
WITH LATER ASSIGNMENTS OF RIGHT

by
Doris P. Poinsett

A translation and facsimile of a deed of Thomas Huse/Hues to Jonathen Simpson with later assignments of right were first published in 1989.¹

The deed of "thomas *huse* of *hapsher* County and *Coloney* of *virgeny*" is dated 16 April 1768. The original document is a single sheet of paper which contains the deed on one side with later assignments of right on the reverse side.

I know all men By these *preasent* that
I thomas *huse* of *hapsher* County and
Coloney of *virgeny* hath *Bargend* and sold
to Jonathen Simpson the upper part
of my *inprovement* Runs with a *strait*
from the Bank of the River just a
Bove a *littel* hollow that Comes in at the
lower End of the lick from thence *strait*
to a white *oke* tree y^e s^d thomas *huse* To
warrent and *defand* the said *inprovement*
from all *perso* or persons: ^{Esapt The land of the (?)} whatsoever shall *nev*
lay any Right or (?) or claim the said *inpro*
Given under my hand april--16--1768
witness *preasent* his
 thomas T *Hues*
 mark
 William Lowther test

Reverse side:

I Do *asign* my Right of y^e within
unto John Ryan my (?) for value Rc^d
as witness my hand July y^e 23 1768
Test Jonathun Simpson
martin his
 M *Sob*
 mark
Samuel Sadowski
I *asighn* my Right of ye within unto Jacob
Job for value Rc^d as witness my hand
July y^e 25th 1768
Valentin Pfof John Ryan (?)
Jacob Schaub seal²

¹Doris Jean Post Poinsett, *Valentin Pfof/Post 1740-1800 of Hardy County, (West) Virginia and Some of His Descendants* (Baltimore, 1989), pp. 1-3.

²Schaub/Shobe Papers, owned by Mrs. Connie Lee (Shobe) Leatherman, Petersburg, WV. A facsimile appears on the next two pages. Signatures of Valentin Pfof and Jacob Schaub translated by Klaus Wust, New York, NY.

DEED OF THOMAS HUSE/HUES (Hughes)

I, Thomas Huse, of the County of ... State of ...
 do hereby certify that the within and foregoing
 is a true and correct copy of the original
 as the same appears from the records of the
 County of ... State of ...
 Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of July 1768.
 Thomas Huse
 John Ryan, Martin Sob and Samuel Sadowski,
 witnesses, do hereby certify that the within and
 foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original
 as the same appears from the records of the
 County of ... State of ...
 Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of July 1768.
 John Ryan
 Martin Sob
 Samuel Sadowski

Reverse side of deed on preceding page: assignments of right, Jonathun Simpson to John Ryan, Martin Sob and Samuel Sadowski, witnesses, 23 July 1768; and John Ryan to Jacob Job, Valentin Pfof and Jacob Schaub, witnesses, 25 July 1768.

DEED OF THOMAS HUSE/HUES (Hughes)

Apparently the deed followed by assignments of right was never recorded.³ The land was probably in what is now Grant County, West Virginia. That is where the families of Martin and Jacob Schaub/Sob/Job/Shobe had settled in the 1740's.⁴

The Schaub family had come to America from Benken, Canton Basel, Switzerland in the spring of 1737 and initially settled in Tupehocken in then Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. That area is now in Berks County. In the 1740's they moved south into then Augusta County, Virginia.⁵ By 1880 several descendant families with the surname of Shobe were living in what had become Grant County, West Virginia⁶ and many descendants have remained there.

The Thomas Huse/Hues of the 1768 deed must have been one and the same as Thomas Hughes Sr. whose sons, Jesse, Elias, and Thomas Jr. became well known scouts and Indian fighters of the Trans-Allegheny.⁷ At least one source gives 1768 as the year of Thomas Hughes' settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains "on the west side of the Monongahela, near the mouth of Muddy creek."⁸ That area was then part of the District of West Augusta. The deed may have been one of his last business transactions prior to leaving Hampshire County. Earlier, 31 December 1762, William Hughes of Hampshire County had named a son, Thomas Hughes, in his will. The will was probated 9 June 1767, less than a year before the deed.⁹ In April 1778 Thomas Hughes Sr. was killed by Indians on Hacker's Creek of then Monongalia County (West) Virginia.¹⁰

William Lowther whose signature appears on the deed as "test" was the son-in-law of Thomas Hughes Sr. His wife was Sudna Hughes and he became better known as Colonel William Lowther who figured prominently on the Trans-Allegheny border.¹¹ Many sources which cover his later activities are available. He was the son of Robert and Aquilla (Rees) Lowther.¹² His father must have been the Rob' Lowthers who signed a petition "To the Worshipful Court of Orange County" dated 31 December 1742. The petition which is dated around the time William Lowther was born¹³ is in relation to an area which is now in the South Branch Valley of West Virginia.

³Response of Clerk of Hampshire, Co., WV to author, 11 Jan. 1984; response of Clerk of Frederick Co., VA to author, 17 Jan. 1984; response of Clerk of Frederick Co., MD to author, 24 Mar. 1984; response of Clerk of Augusta Co., VA to author, 16 Oct. 1984.

⁴Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, *Rohrbach Genealogy*, v. 3 (Rockland, ME, 1982), pp. 26-27; Robert Edward Swisher, *The Hyres of West Virginia* (1977), p. 48.

⁵Rohrbach.

⁶William A. Marsh, *1880 Census of West Virginia* (Baltimore, 1981), v. 3, pp. 573-574.

⁷Hardesty's as published in Jim Comstock, ed., *The West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, Supplemental Series* (Richwood, WV, 1974) v. 1, pp. 3, 11; Lucullus Virgil McWhorter, *The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia from 1768 to 1795...* (Baltimore, 1975 repr. 1915 ed.), pp. 220-221.

⁸Hardesty's, in Comstock, v. 1, p. 3.

⁹HCCJ, v. 2, p. 194.

¹⁰McWhorter, pp. 59, 422.

¹¹McWhorter, pp. 246-273.

¹²Ibid.; Hardesty's in Comstock, v. 1, p. 23.

DEED OF THOMAS HUSE/HUES (Hughes)

The petition as abstracted and published in another source was as follows:

To the Worshipful Court of Orange County 31 Dec. 1742
Humble petition of y^e *Enhabitence* of y^e South Branch of
Poetomack river Humbly Sheweth
That whereas your petitioners being put to a great *Discon-*
venience for want of a road from Co^s place on y^e s^d branch called
Hayard's Town Down y^e s^d branch to John Uptons Mill and from
thence y^e nearest and Best Way to y^e North river of *Cap Capon*
and thence y^e nearest and Best Way to James Codys *ford* on
Great *Cap Capon* into y^e other road Which Road Will be Great
Incoragement for y^e Settling the s^d Branch and very *Conveniant*
for y^e s^d Settlers...And *appoynt* And^m Clements Jacob Westfall
Henry Dowland and James Cody to *vew* and Lay off y^e s^d Road...¹⁴

By 1764 the names of both Robert Lowther and William Lowther appeared in records of warrants and surveys of Hampshire County,¹⁵ formed in 1754.

Several names appear in the 1768 deed and some other information has just been included here for the Schaub/Shobe, Hughes, and Lowther families. Time did not permit much research for this work but it may be worth while to comment on others whose names appear in the deed.

Who was Jonathen/Jonathun Simpson? He was likely the Jonathan Simpson who was living in Hampshire County in 1782 and 1784. In 1782 he was head of a family of eight white people. By 1784 as head of a family of seven "white souls" he owned one dwelling and one other building.¹⁶

John Ryan may have been one and the same as John Ryon who signed the above petition "To the Worshipful Court of Orange County" in 1742.¹⁷

Samuel Sadowski was probably the Samuel Sadouskie who was living in Hampshire County in 1782 and 1784. In 1782 he was head of a family of eight white people. By 1784 as head of a family of nine "white souls" he owned one dwelling and one other building.¹⁸

Information regarding later activities of Valentin Pfof who continued to live in the South Branch Valley until his death in 1800 is available in detail.¹⁹

(footnote from previous page)

¹³McWhorter, p. 272.

¹⁴Peggy Shomo Joyner, comp., *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys Orange & Augusta Counties With Tithables, Delinquents, Petitioners 1730 - 1754* (1985), v. 1, p. 59.

¹⁵Peggy Shomo Joyner, comp., *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys Hampshire, Berkeley, Loudoun, Fairfax, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, & Lancaster Counties 1697 - 1784* (1987), v. 4, pp. 17, 36.

¹⁶*Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States...1790, Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785. Virginia* (Washington, 1908), pp. 26, 70, Lists of Job Welton.

¹⁷Joyner, v. 1, p. 59.

¹⁸*Heads of Families*, pp. 26, 70, Lists of Job Welton.

¹⁹Poinsett, pp. 1-23.

FAMILY BIBLE OF WILLIAM ODELL PRIESTBIRTHS

Submitted by K.C.Priest

Icie L. Priest the daughter of W.O. & Marrietta Priest was born
July 24th. 1889
Omie Priest the daughter of W.O. & Marrietta Priest his wife was
born April 26th. 1891
Opal I. Priest the daughter of ? and M. E. Priest was born
Dec. 15th. 1894
John B. Priest the son of W.O. & M ? Priest was born
Jan. 3rd. 1897
Carl T. Priest son of W.O. & ? Priest was born Sep.25th. ?
Howard Mason Priest son of W.O. & ? Priest was born Sep.19th. 190
John M. Priest was born June 3,1826
Mandana Priest was born June 17, 1832

MARRIAGES

John M. Priest & Mandana (his wife) were married Feb. 28th. 1857
Edmond W. Priest & Laura his wife were married April 13th. 1884
C.T. Lawson & Ann Bell his wife were married March 28th. 1886
Wm. O. Priest & Mettie his wife were married Feb. 12th. 1888
R.L. Black & Mary V. his wife were married July 15th. 1897

DEATHS

W.O. Priest died Sep. 19,1933 age 71 yr. 5 mo. 12 days
Marrietta Priest died July 27,1937 age 70 yr. 15 days
Icie L. Priest daughter of W.O. & M.E. Priest died Oct. 15,1915
age 26yr. 2mo. 21days

Oma Ann (Priest) Ross 1917
F.G. Priest died Aug. 26th. 1891 aged 22yr. 4mo. 23days
John B. Priest died Feb. 23rd. 1897
Alvin Florintine son of J.M. & Mandana Priest died Sep.27,1859
John M. Priest died July 25,1878
Ann N. Priest died ?t 26, 1882
S F. Priest died ? 26, 1891
? Priest died Feb. 1895

Alvin F.Priest the son of John M. & Mandana Priest his wife was
born April 3rd, 1858
E.W. Priest the son of John M. & Mandana Priest his wife was born
June 13, 1860
Wm. O. Priest the son of John M. & Mandana Priest his wife was
born March 7th.,1862
Esther L.Priest the daughter of John M. & Mandana Priest was born
November 2, 1864
E.A.B. Priest the daughter of John M. & Mandana Priest Priest was
born August 23rd., 1866
F.G. Priest the son of John M. & Mandana Priest His wife was born
April 3rd., 1869
Mary V. Priest the daughter of John M. & Mandana Priest his wife
was born Dec. 15, 1871
John M. Priest the son of John M. & Mandana Priest his wife was
born August 28th., 1874
? Priest born July 12th., 1867

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

John M. Priest & ^{Minerva} Mandana, were married February 18th 1857 =

Edmund (W. Priest & Laura, were married April 13th 1858 =

S. J. Lawton & Ann Ball, were married March 28th 1886

Wm. O. Priest & Mattie, were married Feb. 12th 1888

R. L. Black & M. W. his wife were married July 16th 1897

John M. Priest & M. W. were married June 3 - 1892

Marck Priest & M. W. were married June 12th 1899

John M. Priest daughter & M. W. Priest died Oct 15 - 1895 aged 2 yrs 2 mos 21 days
FAMILY RECORD
M. W. Priest 1897

DEATHS.

H. C. Priest died Aug 26th 1891
Aged 22 yrs 4 mos 23 da

John B. Priest died Feb 22nd 1897

John Priest died Feb 22nd 1897
Mandana Priest died Sept 7 - 1854

M. Priest died July 25 - 1878

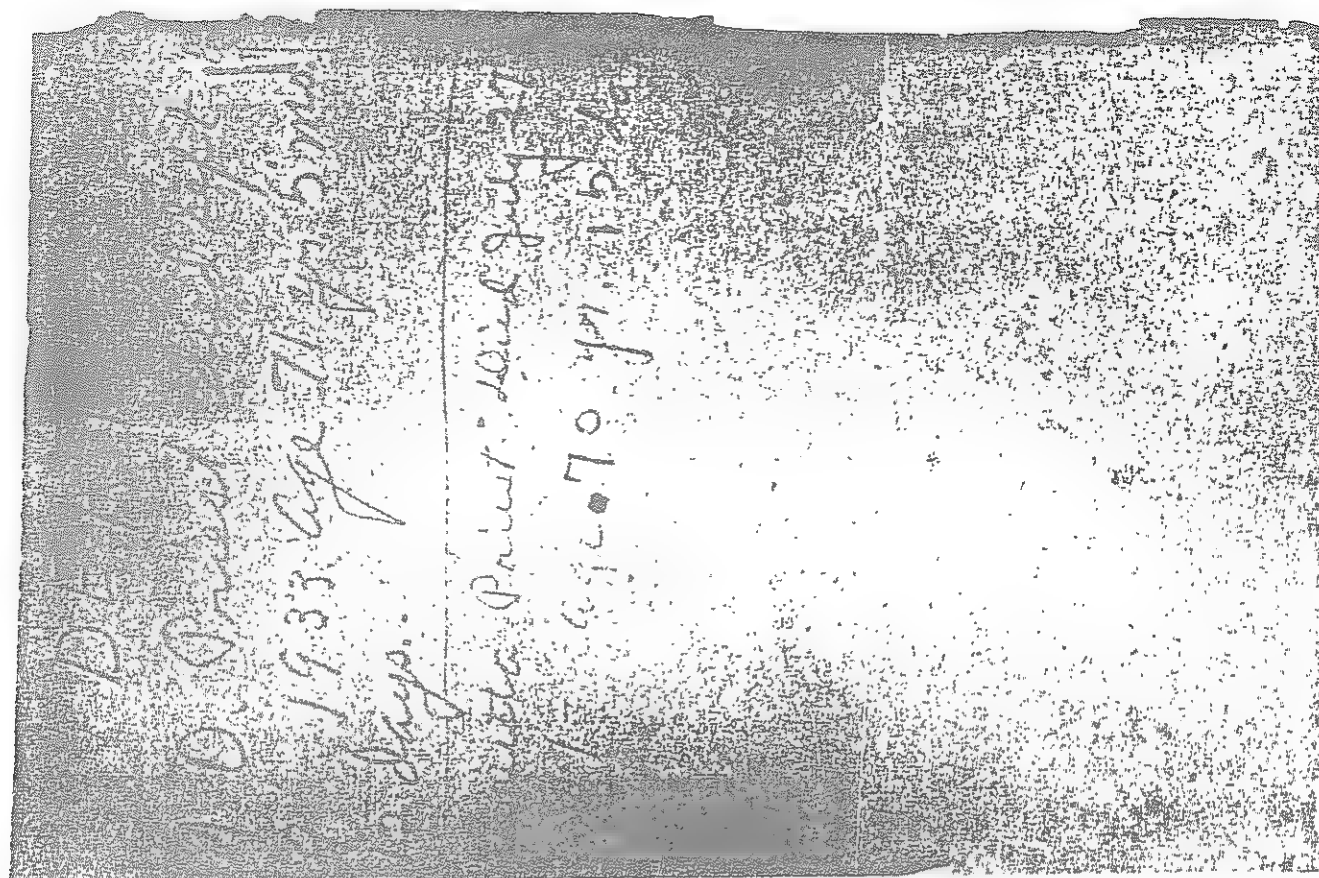
M. Priest died 20 - 1882

Priest died 20 - 1891

Priest died 20 - 1891

FAMILY RECORD	
BIRTHS.	
1. Abner D. Priest, the son of John & Mandana Priest, was born April 3 rd 1858 =	
2. M. Priest, the son of John & Mandana Priest, was born June 13 th 1860 =	
3. D. Priest the son of John & Mandana Priest, was born March 7 th 1862 =	
4. H. D. Priest the daughter of John & Mandana Priest, was born November 2 nd 1864 =	
5. M. Priest the daughter of John & Mandana Priest, was born August 28 th 1866 =	
6. D. Priest the son of John & Mandana Priest, was born April 1 st 1869 =	
7. U. Priest the daughter of John & Mandana Priest, was born August 28 th 1874 =	
8. M. Priest the son of John & Mandana Priest, was born July 19 th 1867	

FAMILY RECORD	
BIRTHS.	
1. D. Priest the daughter of M. D. & Mandana Priest was born July 24 th 1889	
2. M. Priest the daughter of M. Mandana Priest his wife was born April 20 th 1891 =	
3. O. Priest the daughter of M. D. & Mandana Priest was born 1894	
4. John B. Priest the son of M. D. & Mandana Priest was born 1897	
5. D. Priest the son of M. D. & Mandana Priest was born 1898	
6. H. Priest the son of M. D. & Mandana Priest was born 1898	



As I heard on T.V. "60 Minutes" program, we still have a few old names in the modern names being given to children in this decade. He gave examples of John, Albert, John, Gretchen, Kevin, Mark, Tamarah, Deborah, Hilary, Patricia, Heather, Timothy, Travis, Katrina, Rance, Nicole, etc. and thought them more refreshing than the overused John, James, Robert, William of his era. These names are not so unusual to us who have researched our ancestors of 100 & 200 years ago, so I have recorded some of the more outstanding names found in my own family lines. Many are biblical in origin, some are imaginative and a few immortal. Grandparents here is a good source for your grand children's names. Jennie, Abijah, Athella, Aquilla, Alburnal, of course Cain and Abel, Vittoura, Armisse, Weese Lusetta, Roxie, w/o I. Isaac Allman, Izona Jemima Morrissetti, w/o Uz Stillie Allman, Prudence, Charity, Hortence, Hopsy, Diadema, Tice, Ananias, Sobiska, Abednigo, Manjette; 3 children in a row - Roy, Coy, Joy; Vanilla, Theodosia, Cranston, Wallallaw, Obediah; 8 of 12 children in 1 Wick family - Darius, Cornelius, Archellus, Lucullis, Demetrus, Cyrus, Albert, Cornelius; Kindily, Laton Early SNOW f/o A.H. Snow, And... Estatem & Esteline (twins), Philista, Ingeba, Ichabod, Darther E. (probably phonetic for Dorothy), Jerusa, Achsa, Lionide, Citadel, Icie and last my own Grandfather Festus Tithemur Day.

Edward Lee Allman

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March 1, 1990

THE FEDERAL CENSUS - THEN AND NOW - 1790 - 1990

Report by Marjorie Heater Herring.

The Census is Coming! Within a few weeks the official taking of the 1990 Federal Census of the U. S. will begin. As the first Federal census was taken in 1790, this will be the 20th census taken over a period of 200 yrs.

As was the case in the taking of the 1790 census many people resist being counted and resent the many "nosey" questions. As a result of this pervading attitude, the census records can never be considered absolutely complete or accurate. Many discrepancies exist for a specific census entry from one census to the next. If Jane Doe was 43 yrs. old in 1860, how could she be 45 in 1870? The spelling of names was usually as it sounded to the ears of the census taker and the variances were great. The information was only as accurate as the knowledge of the person being interviewed by the enumerator. If either the enumerator or the respondent was ignorant or careless, the census returns might be untrustworthy. Enumerators often did not follow instructions and did as they pleased. Words were not spelled correctly and often entries were made in the wrong column or on wrong line. Every person in their districts did not get enumerated. In rural areas it was easy to miss persons because they were too few and in crowded cities to miss them because there were too many. People on the move were hard to find and at times persons were enumerated twice.

If a person is not listed in the county or state where it is believed they lived, this DOES NOT mean that they were not there! It is highly possible that they were inadvertently not listed or that they avoided being listed. In addition, variances in name spellings might cause one not to recognize the name listed as being the person sought.

The ignorant, skeptical, shiftless, or religiously scrupulous citizen might avoid answering the enumerator or give him a wrong answer, either intentionally or inadvertently. Misunderstanding about how to fill out government forms is still common, so it can be imagined how difficult it was to secure accurate information in times of low literacy. At times the person being interviewed was not even a member of the family but a neighbor with incorrect knowledge of ages, names, etc. It was not beyond the bound of possibility for the enumerator to supply the information himself

especially if he knew the family well or if he had difficulty finding anyone at home when he called.

There were other and numerous margins for error so old census records must be viewed with caution and not regarded as being the absolute truth. In spite of all this, probably no one set of records contains as much information about people living in the 19th century as the federal census records.

It is often asked - "what right has the government to ask all these questions about our private lives?" The answer is simple, by authority of our Constitution. Census records were provided for in Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution as a means of acquiring information about such things as taxability and military strength. To quote: "Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers." This Article in the Constitution came about as a result of the argument among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention as to how the States would be represented in Congress, and how taxes would be apportioned. The more populous states wanted representation to be based solely on population; the small states wanted the one-state one-vote principle; the southern states wanted slaves to be counted as people when they were thinking about their state's representation in Congress but as property when they thought about taxation based upon population. The delegates finally worked out the solution still prevailing which made the Constitution acceptable to all. Our familiar system of the two branches of Congress: the Senate, where all states were represented equally and the House of Representatives where the populous states would have larger representation. The census was required therefore to determine the basis for representation in Congress, and to the basis for taxation.

Although many thought these intrusions into privacy were the forerunners of greater taxation, the actual taking of the first census began in August of 1790. From that time until 1870 U. S. Marshalls were the enumerators. The enumerator was expected to take the census by "an actual inquiry at every dwelling house of a personal inquiry of the head of every family". Normally, he went from house to house to house throughout his district asking questions and filling out required forms. Time allowed for the enumeration varied....in 1840 it was 10 mos. Regardless of when he came, he was to seek information as of a certain day called "The Census Day". For instance, even if he was late in his work and came to a house in March of 1841, he wanted information as it would have been on Census Day in June 1840.

The contents of the census records have changed greatly in the 200 years since that first 1790 census. For that census, Census Day was the 1st Monday in August. The breakdown of people counted was: All males over 16 years of age; all males under 16; all females (all ages); all other free persons and slaves. It is important to note that ONLY the name of the Head of the Household

was given, whether it be a male or female. From 1790 until 1820 the enumerator prepared his own handwritten schedules on whatever paper he chose to use.

Prior to 1790 some states had already taken a State Census. N.C. had taken a State Census in 1787. State census records prior to 1790 are not available for all the then existing states nor for all counties within those states.

From 1800 through 1810, the categories were expanded to five groups each for males and females - the groupings according to ages. Added was a grouping for all other free persons except Indians, not taxed, and slaves. The name of head of household was given, the name of county, parish, township, town or city where residing was included.

In 1820 the groupings were the same except that a listing was given for military purposes covering males 16-26 in age. Since these males were already listed under the general listing of males in this category, a lot of confusion resulted. Foreigners not naturalized were listed and listings were given as to number of persons engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Slaves and free colored persons were listed with age groupings slightly different from white listings. It is interesting to note that in the 30 years since the first census the population had gone from just under 4,000,000 to approximately 9,600,000. The nation's boundaries had stretched to take in Florida and the Louisiana Territory, which reached all the way to the Rockies. Nine new states had entered the Union - eight of them Western.

In 1830, the Census Day was changed to 1st day in June. The groupings were changed to cover every five years of age up to 20 yrs., then every 10 yrs. up to age 100 - both for males and females. Additional listings were given of both white and slaves and colored persons who were deaf and dumb or blind grouped according to age.

In 1840, the same groupings were used but also listed are all who were U. S. pensioners. Additional occupations were added to the listings and insane persons were listed. Also info. concerning schools, colleges, etc. was obtained and the no. of white persons over 20 years of age in each family who could not read or write was given.

It is important to note that all servants, lodgers and any person living within the household at the time of the census were included and it must be remembered that some listed may have not been a member of the family or related - although at times they were related.

The seventh census in 1850 was a very important one and was a breakthrough for genealogists! In this census the names of all persons in the household were recorded with age (too often approximate or incorrect). Prior to this it had been difficult to

determine to whom the ages and other particulars for each household might refer. In this census, the State or county in which each person was born was given. With the names was given the age and sex and color - white, black or mulatto. Actual occupation of persons; value of real estate owned by those over 15; if married within the year; attended school within the year; and if a convict, pauper or idiot were additional items included.

In 1860, the census varied little from that of 1850.

In 1870, the slave category was abolished and all black persons were named for the first time; Chinese and Indians were identified by race. The reconstruction period was prevailing and more inquiries were made regarding citizenship and voting. Foreign birth of parents was included. If a person was under one year, months were given in fractions, such as 3/12. Note that the months of June-Dec. 1869 were used and the months Jan.-May 1870 were the ones covered by the 1870 census. This manner of treating the months in the census applied to previous ones also. Value of personal estate was added as well as one for those who were idiotic. An interesting additional listing was for male citizens of U. S. of 21 yrs. of age and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.

In 1880, the tenth census, two major features were added - a statement of the relation of each person to the head of the family and an express statement of marital status. In cities, the house no. and name of street were given; dwelling houses were numbered in order of visitation and families numbered in order of visitation. Additional entries were made relating to disability and health of individuals; their education; employment during that year; and places of birth of parents of individuals. This particular census has been of enormous benefit to genealogists.

The 1890 census met with disaster as most of it was destroyed by a fire. So little is available from this census that there is no point in describing it but a few parts of it remain and National Archives has an index to those parts.

Before 1890 the tallying of the census was so slow that the summaries were out of date before they could be published. However, the fortunate meeting of two able minds led to the invention of tabulating machinery and the era of the punched card which facilitated the task considerably. Dr. John Shaw Billings and Herman Hollerith were the men responsible for this invention which immediately saved five million dollars and two years in processing time and set in train a sequence of developments that led to the modern computer. Although the actual records of this 1890 census are not in existence, what it revealed is. It showed a century of progress. The total population was 63,000,000 and revealed the accomplishments of technology. In that year alone 25,313 patents had been issued. The city had come into its own; immigrants were in evidence - 9,000,000 being foreign born.

It might be said here that microfilm records are available for the census records opened for public viewing. They can be viewed at many places including major libraries. Printed census records for many years are available but not for all years for all states. Many are being printed for individual counties within a state. Attention must be paid to the fact that the original records are not extremely legible - handwriting in the early years was quite different for several letters; some handwriting is just bad and some is faded or the original records had water damage. There are worn and torn pages, smeared or bleeding ink, disintegrating paper, words obscured by tightly bound pages, improper focus or lighting for microfilming - all affecting the legibility. The printed records naturally reflect how the records appear to the person reviewing the original records and at times are not correct.

It is my understanding that census records are not open for public viewing during the assumed lifetime of the persons listed. The 1900 census was recently opened up completely for public use and introduced features of great research value. The number of children born to each mother and how many then living; number of years married; ability to speak English; and information regarding ownership or rental of home. Extra information was included regarding citizenship - year of immigration to U. S., no. of years in the U. S., naturalization.

The 1910 census has also recently been opened for public use. Printed census records for this year are appearing now and are of great value. A number of items were added to this census - if home free of mortgage; if married within the year; whether a pauper, prisoner, convict, homeless child; whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the Civil War or a widow of such person.,

Information is not available to me on the exact variances in the census records from 1910 to date. You can be sure however that many additional entries were made regarding many things. It is known that by the year of 1920 the U. S. had become an urban nation. The total population was 105,700,000. 13,900,000 of these were born outside the U. S. - one person in about eight. A noticeable growth in the female share of the labor force was evident. The start of movement of blacks from the South was also apparent.

In 1940 some new questions aroused a popular storm. Respondents were annoyed to be asked "Do you have a toilet or a privy?"; or how much money they made. Hearings were held in Congress and Anti-Snooping Clubs were formed. Finally, peace was restored when objectors were permitted to report income data directly to Washington on a separate mail-in form. In 1940 also appeared a social phenomenon known as "age heaping". The Social Security Act had passed and an extraordinary number of people suddenly became the age of eligibility - 65-....many more than reasonable. It was also noticed that women resisted entering the next decade

of life. A large number were missing from the age 30 group but were heaped up at age 29. Fifty-three year olds strongly preferred the round number fifty.

By 1950 an electronic computer was used for tabulation for the first time. The trademark was UNIVAC I. Ever-faster computers continue to do the tabulating work. Also a process to feed the information into the machines and get printed results out was needed. A fiber optics device was developed for this purpose and known as FOSDIC.

The people still resisted the counting and various means were used to get an accurate count and many were reluctant to open their door or mouths to any caller representing the government. There were even advertisements in newspapers urging people not to answer the questions. Several court cases went to trial in the 1970s but the courts prevailed with the same answer: answering the questions was mandatory.

Most of us can recall changes since the 1960s in the life in America so I won't go into later census questions or revelations.

As the 1990 census taking approaches, we know that the results of the census will produce fireworks in many places. The census is more than a heaping and sifting of numbers...it is a gigantic portrait of the U. S. We have always based a multitude of decisions for the next decade on what it reveals. Some of the urgent demographic questions for 1990 that require an answer: How many homeless are there? Many many illegal immigrants? How many poor, how many old, how many literate? Where do most of us work and at what? How many working mothers? Single mothers? Where do we live?

These queries translate into policy issues. They concern how much housing is needed. How many schools are needed. How many hospitals and clinics. How big is our manpower pool for military needs, which cities and states need subsidies? It would not be possible for me to list all the policy decisions that will be made based upon the census results.

From all the information obtained observations are made. Is the country in a decline? Does capitalism "work"? What are our answers to continual social change? The information the census gets is at the very core of the debates we'll carry into the 21st century about our society's needs, promises, successes and places that need mending. It is a basic tool of self government. It is essential for private economic planning. The "marketplace" is tuned into the numbers. Think of how much is riding on the figures that will pour out of the computers next year! We are 250 million people now and who knows what the new count will be.

This census of 1990 will have an effect in many areas. Affirmative action programs will depend upon its results. Very importantly, revenue sharing programs show a need by numbers and

increases in one area will surely lead to decreases in another with protests galore coming from those in the decrease category. According the General Accounting Office, in fiscal year 1984 the government distributed more than \$31.4 billion dollars based on information either drawn or derived from the 1980 census.

Congressional apportionment will be one of the most important areas to be affected. Census data will be used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives and to draw district lines, not only for the House but also for state legislatures and more other governmental bodies. Because federal and state laws provide funds to state and local governments and school districts based on the population and its characteristics, distribution of these resources will be affected. It surely will be that some states will change in number of Representatives to be sent to Congress with the result that many districts within the states will reflect these changes. Politicians will yell and holler! Minorities will complain that they are not properly represented; states with a high immigrant population will not receive as much federal money if all immigrants are not counted and they will maintain that it is not fair. All of this is to be expected.

How is the government going about the census taking for 1990? The peak effort will begin March 23 and last about a month. Census Day itself is April 1, 1990. That Friday the Postal Service will deliver questionnaire packets to about 83% of the population. Census enumerators will visit the next 11% - people living in very remote regions dropping off the questionnaires and asking people to mail them back. For the remaining 6% who live in extremely remote places, enumerators will leave forms and retrieve them later. By June 1st all returned forms should have been received. The questionnaires will be printed in Spanish as well as English with instructions on how to fill them out printed in 32 different languages. There are to be two types of questionnaires: a short form with 14 questions which go to five out of every six households. A long form will go to the rest with 59 questions. Complicated plans are made for getting the hard to reach such as people on Indian reservations and in Alaska, as well as the large numbers of homeless people. There will be much publicity to persuade every person to comply with the law by replying to the census. Efforts will be made to gain the trust and confidence of the people and assure them of confidentiality. The law prevents the sharing of census information by name to any other government agency than the Census Bureau. Getting people to believe this another thing and it is a sure thing that many returns will not be completed or returned. It is doubtful if an absolutely accurate census can ever be taken.

Who knows what delicious little gem the forms will insert this year! In 1980 they came up with an abbreviation that may or may not fit some of you....Persons of Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters (unmarried, that is). No matter how stupid or prying the questions may seem, it is hoped that everyone hearing or

reading this report will complete the return and send it in. A great deal of importance to all of us is riding on this memorable 1990 Federal Census of the United States.

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New York, N. Y.

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Published by The Washington Times Corporation
New York, N. Y.

SKIT: An 1830 comic dialogue between Billy, the census taker, and Mrs. Touchwood:

BILLY: How many white males are there in your family under ten years of age?

MRS. T: Why there ain't none now--my husband don't carry the mail since he's taken to drink so bad. He used to but they wasn't white.

BILLY: You don't understand, good woman; I mean male folk not letter mail.

MRS. T: Why, let me see; there's none 'cepting little Thomas, and Mr. Jenkin's two little girls.

BILLY: Males, I said Madam, not females.

MRS. T.: Well, if you don't like the fe, jist leave it off.

BILLY" How many white males are there between ten and twenty?

MRS. T.: Why there's nobody but John and Peter, and John ran away last week.

BILLY: How many white males are there between twenty and thirty

MRS. T.: Let's see--there's the wooden-headed man is one, Mr. Jenkins and his wife is two, and the black girl is three.

BILLY: No more of your foolishness, old lady; I'm heartily tired of it.

MRS. T.: Hoity toity! haven't I a right to talk as I please in my own house.

BILLY: You must answer the questions as I ask them!

MRS. T.: "Answer a fool according to his folly"--you're right, Mr. Hippogriff.

BILLY: How many white males are there between thirty and forty

MRS. T.: Why there's nobody but I and my husband--and he was forty-one last March.

BILLY: As you count yourself among the males, I dare say you wear the breeches.

WANTED - 5-GENERATION CHARTS AND SURNAME CARDS

Irma Curtis and Raydine Teicheira have been working for some time on a surname file for the library. The only way we know which families are being researched, and by whom, is to consult the membership cards - and that means we must write a card for each family. If you newer members would please send 3 x 5 cards, including name being researched in upper left corner and your name and address on card it would help us immeasurably!

We are also issuing a last call for 5-generation charts- we plan to publish our third volume early in 1991. Don't forget to include permission for us to use your material.

IMPORTANT- we're always anxious to receive material to publish.

THE GIBSON AND RELATED FAMILIES

BY PENNY AND O. D. LINDER

Printed by: McCLAIN PRINTING COMPANY
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The book, a cumulation of 40 years research at such places as Salt Lake City, Utah, Washington, D. C., libraries and record despositories in Virginia, West Virginia and other states, contains some 592 pages, is 5 1/2" x 8 1/2" cloth bound, fully indexed and features:

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The book contains some 224 pages, is 5 1/2" x 8 1/2" cloth bound, fully indexed and features:

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1571 - 1880

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The book is offered at a pre published price of \$29.95 per copy plus \$2.00 postage and handling. The West Virginia sales tax is \$1.80, a total of \$33.75. To take advantage of this offer, all orders must be received prior to November 1, 1990. Shipments will be made before Christmas, 1990.

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Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants (HCPD)
P. O. Box 264-D, Philippi, WV 26416
January 3, 1990, Phone: 457-4170

To: Dan Hinkle, Principal
Miss Dunham, Teacher
Jane Lew Junior High School
Jane Lew, W. Va. 26378

To: Dan Hoyer, Principal
Mrs. Nyla Everitt, Teacher
Walkersville Junior High School
Walkersville, W. Va.

To: Ms. Marcella Linger, Principal
Weston Junior High School
Court Avenue,
Weston, West Virginia 26452

Subject: Schedule of HCPD at above schools to present local historic data to West Virginia History Classes

The following schedule is to confirm telephone conversations made on January 3, 1990.

<u>School</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>
Walkersville Junior High	January 16, 1990	9:00 am to 11:15 am
Jane Lew Junior High	January 16, 1990	11:56 am to 12:41 pm
Weston Junior High	January 17, 1990	8:25 am to 4:00 pm (six sections)

The Editor of our Journal, Mrs. Joy Gilchrist, will be in West Virginia during the week of January 15 through 18, 1990. She is coming from Ohio to conduct the seminars of local history. She will be assisted by local HCPD members.

We will have some hand-outs for the teachers to use now and later in their classes if they desire to do so.

HCPD appreciates the assistance and encouragement from the Superintendent of Lewis County Schools, Dr. Joe Mace, and members of the Board of Education.

We are grateful to the school principals and school teachers who recognize the importance of local history.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice L. Allman
Maurice L. Allman, President

cc: Superintendent of Schools
Charlotte Snead, Board member
HCPD Executive Comm. and Committee Chairpersons
Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Board

CRAIG HISTORY

By Shana Mick
Walkersville, W.V.

William Watson Craig was born in Albermarl County, Virginia on Oct.1,1806. He was the grandson of William W. Craig who came from Scotland between 1685 and 1690. William Watson Craig's father, James Craig, died a few months before William Watson Craig was born. His mother's name was Mildred Craig. She died Feb.9,1845 at the age of 83.

William Watson Craig married Emily S. Brown, who was born Dec.4,1809 in Albermarl County,Virginia, daughter of Tolton Brown.

William Watson and Emily Craig, with their family, moved from Lorbest, Virginia in 1850, by way of wagon and settled near Rock Cave, in Upshur County. They lived there for 3 years before moving to Lewis County. On April 8,1959 they moved to Abrams Run and bought a farm where they lived the rest of their lives. William Watson Craig lived one hundred years, five months and one day. Emily died Feb.4,1892 at the age of 83 years.

The farm where they lived is still owned by their descendants.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE ROWAN FAMILY

By Christy Rowan
Roanoke, W.V.

My grandfather, Patrick Rowan, was in World War II. His feet were frost bitten so badly that he could not wear shoes. When the war was going on they would call black outs. People would not be able to turn on any lights. Flour,sugar and coffee were rationed and people were only allowed to buy small amounts of these things.

My uncle Mack Blake drove an ambulance in the war to get the wounded. He was stationed in the Phillipine Islands.

Note: Thanks to Dan Hoover, Principal and Mrs. Nyla Everitt, Teacher, at the Walkersville Junior High School for letting H.C.P.D. History Team make the presentation, these two students responded with their knowledge of their family histories. More to come in future journals.

Robert B. Smith
Vice President
Asst. Editor

QUERIES

1. Lovey QUEEN m. _____ LOVE probably during the 1790's or 1800's. Children or stepchildren: Jemina m. _____ MARPLE; Fanny b ca 1808, m Isaac REGER 20 Sep 1828 in Lewis Co, (W) VA; Rebecca b ca 1795, m Edward Hadden JACKSON in 1812; Eleanor (Winnie?) b 22 Feb 1798, d 30 Dec 1870, m Henry COLERIDER in Harrison Co. (W)VA on 28 Sep 1816; William b ca 1800; Robert b ca 1802/2, m Hannah WESTFALL in Feb 1823 in Lewis Co, (W)VA; John E b 8 May 1806 in Harrison Co (W)VA, d 15 Mar 1880 in Upshur Co, WV, m Malaha ROHRBOUGH in Harrison Co., (W)VA on 27 Oct 1831. Need names of Lovey QUEEN's parents and given name and info about her husband. Does anyone have info about following couples m in Harrison Co? (1) John LOVE/Mary BERRY 18 Jul 1793; (2) David LOVE/Patty REYNOLDS 26 Jul 1803; and (3) Thomas LOVE/Rachel TURVEY 18 Aug 1800. Marlene JONES, 436 Wiley St., Fairmont, WV 26554
2. Seek graves of Jacob WOLFE, Jr., and Mary WAGGONER WOLFE. He was son of Jacob WOLF and Anna STRALEY; she was d/o John and Mary Elizabeth LORENTZ WAGGONER. Raymond WOLFE, Jr., 9362 Benchmark Dr., SE, Indianapolis, IN 46240.
3. Am searching for marriage record of Michael B. TIERNEY to Mary Catherine HACKER in 1862, 63 or 64 - maybe 1865. Not in Lewis or Harrison County courthouses. Also want to know about Mary Catherine's parents and location of her home before marriage. Several children registered to this marriage in Lewis County. Mary Catherine was second wife and my step-great grandmother. I have pictures of her as young wife with husband and three children. Also picture as an aged widow and, most probably, a picture of her with her parents. William J. REAGAN, 546 East Main St., Ottawa, IL 61350
4. Want to know relationship, if any, between Jacob BUSH, b ca 1765, d 1832, m Margaret SWAN, Augusta Co, VA, and George BUSH, b 11 Jan 1774, m. Mary WOLF, Harrison Co, 17 Jun 1799. Who were their parents? Who was Eliza Ann WILSON, b 4 Apr 1835, d 2 Jan 1907, m. Jerry EDMAN, 16 Aug 1853 in Lewis Co, (W)VA. Lillian M. DODD, 355 Rockaway Rd., Charleston, WV 25302.
5. Need names and birthdates of children of William and Mary (FLESHER) HANNAMAN, m 11 Oct 1788, Harrison Co, VA. Kenneth Paul HANNAMAN, 3527 Federal Way #11, Boise, ID 83705-5251
6. Are there any available militia records for the Fort Richards area. I noted that Issac RICHARDS had a Militia Rating and would like to know if Arnold RICHARDS who had been killed by Indians outside the fort had a militia rating. Lawrence HUSTON, 189 Euclid Street, Pensacola, FL 32503-2858

Editor's Note: Suggest you check with Virginia State Archives.

7. Seek info on parents of Jacob PRINGLE, b ca 1832, maybe Ohio. Married Margaret REED in Barbour Co, 6 Sep 1854. She was d/o Alexander REED and Martharon REED who m 10 Sep 1828/Harrison Co. Martharon was d/o Thomas REEDER. Jacob and Margaret (my g.g. grandparents) settled in Roane Co. Their children: Lucinda, Christina, Gideon, Benjamin S., Rebecca, Theresa, Mary and my g. grandmother Lucy Catherine who m. Leaton (Leet) Lee EVANS 27 Oct 1895, Roane Co. Jacob, Margaret, Leet and Lucy all buried Mt. Lebanon Cem., Roane Co. Info on any of above will be greatly appreciated. Sherry EVANS FOWLER, 2305 Nora St., Parkersburg, WV 26101
 8. Seek info on Stephen and Emmeline? EVANS, listed in 1870 Jackson Co. census. Need birthplace and par. of both. Census lists both in Va. Stephen b. ca 1816-17, Emmeline b. ca 1820-1821. Know of three sons: Purnell, Jacob and my g. g. grandfather James Henry EVANS who m. Ellen JOHNS, Jackson Co 28 Mar 1866. Stephen may have lived in or around Marion Co, WV. Stephen, Emmeline, James H. and Ellen JOHNS EVANS are bur. Evans Cem., Gay, WV (Jackson Co.) Sherry EVANS FOWLER, 2305 Nora St., Parkersburg, WV 26101
 9. James WAMSLEY m. Effie REGAN/RAGAN/REAGAN in Harrison Co, (W)VA in 1780. He was s/o John WAMSLEY who d ca 20 Aug 1782/Pendleton Co. Was Jacob or John REGAN who were living in Harrison Co. the father of Effie? Who was her mother? How were they related to the Regans who lived in Rockingham Co, VA. Mary ELLIS, Rt 3, 4324 Shoup Rd., Shelby, OH 44875.
 10. Seek contact with desc. of David MORGAN and Sarah STEVENS/STEPHENS, m c 1745 and lived in Monongalia and Marion counties, now WV. Would like her parents' names and relationship to Henry STEPHENS that resided on Booths Creek, 1774. Need info for the MIERS/MYERS that resided in Harrison and Randolph counties, their relationship to the Nicholas WOLF family. Also need assistance with William SMITH and wife, Margaret of Randolph Co., 1802, her maiden name? Anyone familiar with the Quaker records for this area? Shirley CRUZEN STEVENS, 2636 Sequoia Pkwy, Ann Arbor, MI 48103
- Editor's Note: Suggest you check the genealogy of Daniel Boone's wife who was also a Stevens/Stephens. I understand that Boone visited the Morgans from time to time because there was a relationship (sisters???) between his wife and Sarah Morgan.
11. Would like to correspond with anyone who has done research in the area of the South Branch of the Potomac, Hampshire County, Romney, the county seat, to gather information of the Hackers before they settled in Lewis County. Were there other Hackers who might have gone to Tennessee? Margaret SMITH, 4317 Mapel Lane, Carmichael, CA 95608

Editor's Note: The day before the 1990 gathering we toured through Hampshire and Hardy counties and found some time for research in Romney. We were unable to locate any info pertaining to Hacker family; however, we have indications that Sleeth family was around Moorefield area (John Sleeth served as witness to some deeds for Austin Schoolcraft). Believe Hackers must have been in area also because of John HACKER/Margaret SLEETH marriage. Has anyone else pursued this line in that area. I'd like to know, too, since I'm also a Hacker descendant. JOY

12. Would like to correspond with anyone researching the following families: George MC MELLON and Palmyra HURST, Adam HECKERT and Betsy HURST, Sarah HURST and Andrew WYANT, Herman GRIGGS or Hamilton GRIGGS and William GOLDSMITH and Katherine KING. Seek info on Mary Virginia ALEXANDER, Nancy A. ALEXANDER and George W. ALEXANDER, children of William and Mary COX ALEXANDER. Also would like to correspond with anyone researching family of John D. and Elizabeth ALEXANDER HENRY. They were m 4 May 1817/ Lewis Co., (W)VA. Connie STREET, 325 Franklin, Wapello, IA 52653
13. Seek additional information on family of Jesse BRAGG, ae 73 in 1870 Braxton Co census and his wife Ida DICK (DICKS), ae 72. They are parents of Sarah BRAGG, 2nd wife of James J. WILLIAMS, my great-grandfather, who moved from Braxton Co to Calhoun Co about 1869 and were parents of my g. grandfather, Thomas Hugh WILLIAMS.

Would like further info of my maternal family lines. Grand-mother Lucy DAWSON, b 22 Feb 1875/Harrison Co., m Seymore LANGFORD, b 13 Sep 1868/Lewis Co. Lucy child of John Branch DAWSON b 26 Feb 1838, Loudoun Co, VA, and his wife, Catherine SMITH, b 11 Mar 1841, Fauquier Co, VA, m 15 Sep 1861. John Branch was s/o William Bradford DAWSON, b Mar 1803, Alexandria, VA, d Harrison Co 20 Jan 1886. His wife was Caroline Matilda WINES, b 3 Dec 1814, Fauquier Co., VA., d Harrison Co, WV, Dec ? 1885, m 8 Dec 1836. Caroline WINES was d/o . Leroy WINES born between 1776-1794, lived in Fauquier Co, VA (1820-1830 census). He m. Sarah JETT b prior 1786, Fauquier Co., 8 Jun 1807. Sarah JETT d/o Francis JETT, b prior 1761 VA. His wife was Elizabeth _____. Francis JETT, Sr., who m. Catherine BRONAUGH received an original land grant from Lord Fairfax in Fauquier Co., VA 1760. Catherine was d/o Jeremiah BRONAUGH. Would appreciate info on any of these lines. Mildred WILLIAMS PRITCHARD, 13253 Greenbough Dr., St. Louis, MO 63146
14. Nathan CURTIS m. Samantha Elizabeth LUCAS, d/o William and Mary Jane (EARLY) LUCAS of Noble Co., OH, who later moved to Roane Co., WV. I need any info on William and Mary Jane who m 7 Jul 1852 such as parents, siblings, and locations. Jo Ann H. STEPHENS, 13 Beechwood Rd., Asheville, NC 28805

15. Seek birth and death dates of Samuel MORRIS and wife Rebecca SMITH. They were apparently born in Monmouth Co, NJ. What are names of their children? One of them should (I hope) be my g. g. grandfather Benjamin MORRIS (1799-1886) who m. Mary Polly MC WHORTER (1809-1899). Mary MC WHORTER's father and grandfather were Walter Fields MC WHORTER and Henry MC WHORTER. Would one of Samuel's children be David MORRIS (1791-1851). He was bur. in Morris family cemetery in Harrison Co. Where were Samuel MORRIS and Rebecca SMITH MORRIS buried (probably in Harrison County)? I think that Benjamin and Mary Mc WHORTER MORRIS died and were buried in Harrison Co, WV. Is there a Brick Church Cemetery at Lost Creek or Mt. Clare, WV. Joan MORRIS MORRISON, 3495 Snouffer Rd., Columbus, OH 43235
16. Have been working on a history of the McGuire Park area of Lewis County. Seek info or addresses on families of: William (Bill) and Reetha SMITH (believe both are deceased) and children, Don, Patty, Carol, Brenda, Glen; Ernest SIMS (had several children and one daughter, Opal, was married to a BRADY); Fay and Dora (MOODY) SMITH and children, Betty, Grace and French (died in a parachuting accident in New York state). Also would like any special recollections about life in this rural community where life revolved around activities at Peterson School and Stone Coal Methodist Church. Joy GILCHRIST, 105 W. Russell Ave., West Lafayette, OH 43845
17. Seeking information on Charlotte Davis Powers. She married Elihugh Powers 4 March 1841 in Harrison County and died at Staats Mills in 1892. Also would like name and address of lady writing the "Davis" family book. Charlotte Davis my Great Grand Mother. RUTH L. BURDETTE, 4404 Grand Central Avenue, Vienna, W.V. 26105
18. Would like information on Peter Wolf/Wolfe, born in 1770 and died in 1830. Buried at Smithville, W.V.. Who were his parents? Also any information on his son, Samuel, who is my Great Great Grand Father, born in 1806. Samuel was a charter member of the "White Oak Church" that was maby in Smithville, W.V. and started in 1842 at the home of Elijah Clayton. DONNA TRUSTY [WOLF], 2012 Victoria Avenue, Dayton, OH:45406